

Æsop  
—K

# ÆSOPI FABULÆ EXPLICATÆ,

ET

## Carminibus Anglo-Latinis

redditæ imprimis illustratæ, sive translatae  
è Prosa Latina in linguam vernaculam.

In quibus continentur

Fabellæ selectissimæ, & facetiæ  
jucundissimæ, Moribus, & Vitæ  
hominum hujus præsentis sæculi accom-  
modatæ.

SIMUL

Cum Hexametris, & Pentametris in  
usum artis Poeticæ transversis & dislocatis:

Quibus adjungitur

Appendix necessaria continens  
brevem Collectionem Proverbiorum  
Anglicanorum & Sententiarum, una cum  
sensu vero & significatione illorum.

Addita significatione dilucida Regularum  
*Syntaxeos* explicata Quæstionibus & Re-  
sponsis.

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*fœlix quicumque dolore  
Alterius discit posse carere suo.*

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LONDINI,

Vnales prostant apud Tho. Parkhurst ad insigne Bibliæ  
& tres Coronarum in vico vulgo Cheapside dicto. 1682.

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L O N D I N I,

Vnales prostant apud Tho. Parkhurst ad insigne Bibliæ  
& tres Coronarum in vico vulgo Cheapside dicto. 1682.



**ÆSOP**  
**EXPLAINED,**  
**AND**

**Rendred both in *English* and**  
*Latine* Verse, being at first paraphra-  
sed, or turned out of the *Latine* Prose into  
*Latine* Verse; and afterward Englished.

**CONTAINING**  
**His most choice, witty and fa-**  
cetious Fables, together with their  
full Meaning and Morals, accommodated  
to the Lives and Manners of Men in this  
present Age.

**WITH**  
**Hexameters and Pentameters**  
transposed or reversed for the benefit  
of that commendable Art of Poetry.

*To which is added*

**A necessary Appendix containing a**  
Collection of *English* Proverbs and Sayings,  
with their true Meaning and Significations  
fully unfolded and explained.

**Together with the plain meaning of the *Gram-***  
*mar* Rules unfolded to the Youths Capacity,  
by way of Question and Answer.

---

*He happy is, to whom it is fore-known,*  
*By others harms for to escape his own.*

---

London, Printed for Thomas Parkhurst, at the sign of  
the Bible and Three Crowns, at the lower end of  
*Cheshamside*, near *Mercers Chappel*, 1692,

W 207

EXPLANED

AND

Rendered both in English and

Latin Verse in this Edition  
red, or turned out of the Latin Verse into  
Latin Verse; and afterwards Englished.

CONTAINING

This most choice, witty and

choice of Fables, together with their  
full meaning and Morals, accommodated  
to the Lives and Manners of Men in this



Hexameter Verse

translated for the benefit

of the common People of London.

It is now added

A necessary Appendix containing a

Collection of English Proverbs and Sayings

with their true meaning and significations

fully unfolded and explained.

Together with the plain meaning of the Greek

maxims unfolded to the Youngs Capacity

by way of Question and Answer.

And apply it to reform it in private

to reform it in public for to shape his

London, Printed for Thomas Baskett, at the sign of

the Bible and Three Crowns at the lower end of

St. Dunstons Church, near the Chappell, 1791.

THE  
PREFACE.

Courteous Reader,

**Y**OU have here the Improvement of  
some spare time, which at the first  
was intended for a private use; but  
considering that it might prove of  
great Advantage, especially in these  
unfavourable Times, wherein men use Fraud and  
Equivocations, to carry on their devilish De-  
signs, I have prepared this Book, as a Look-  
ing-Glass, wherein are lively represented the In-  
sinuations, Frauds, Deceits, and Equivoca-  
tions that are now on foot: You have here A-  
uthor's most choice and witty Fables, lively de-  
ciphering and setting forth the Lives, Actions,  
and Manners of Men, as is most fully signified  
by their Meaning and Morals. The Morals  
were first made into Verse, and afterward  
turned out of Verse into Prose, for Poetical  
uses.

uses. *As touching the Fables in general, I need  
say but little: Solomon himself sends us to the  
Ant for Wisdom; Go to the Ant thou Slug-  
gard, consider her ways, and be wise: and  
a greater than Solomon bids us to be as wise as  
Serpents, and innocent as Doves. You may  
by well observing the Precepts and Instructions  
which are laid down in these Morals, escape  
many Deceits, Dangers and Troubles, which  
others less wary have run themselves into. I  
humbly crave Thy candid Acceptance of these  
my weak Endeavours, and remain*

to the most Honorable the Lord  
Your

Real well Wisher,

*W. L.*

*An*

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## An ACROSTICK to the courteous Reader.

**T** he World's a Sea, and Men the Sailers are ;  
**O** ft some are Shipwrackt, let the rest beware:

**T** is meet for all to learn those precepts right,  
**H** ow to escape the Rocks, and steer by light:  
**E** nter on nothing then without advice,

**C** huse no Companions that to Sin entice.  
**O** f dang'rous rocks the tongue is not the least,  
**U** nwary some on their own Ruine feast.  
**R** ule well thy Lips, I never heard of any  
**T** hat silent hurt themselves, by speaking many.  
**E** vil and fraud shun with dexterity,  
**O** 're ev'ry Action have a cautious Eye.  
**U** nite unto thy self for sure defence  
**S** erpentine wit, and Dove-like Innocence.

**R** ash actions well avoid, and guide thy mind,  
**E** steeming Counsel, which doth safety find.  
**A** golden Rule there is which is most true,  
**D** o what you others would to do to you.  
**E** ach day some evil doth to some betide,  
**R** ely on Prudence for thy chiefest Guide.

# Æsopi Fabulæ Explicatæ, &c.

## *De Gallo gallinaceo.*

**Q**ffendit gemmam gallus, dum stercorea vertit;  
 Frumenti granum plus cupiebat edax: T  
 Quàm nitidam inveni rem (dixit) negligo, temno;  
 Nil valet, & pedibus calcitrat iste suis.

## *MORALE.*

Aspice! gemmarum est reverenda scientia pyxis;  
 Qui temnit, mentis (jure vocatur)! ineptus:  
 Stulti doctrinam solito pro more recusant;  
 Ingens thesaurus, copia magna foret.  
 Consilio proprio multi sua commoda frangunt;  
 Et sua vota tenent deteriora magis.  
 Judicium insanum trahit hos, & cæca voluntas;  
 Quæ deflenda sibi plurima damna ferunt.

## *De Lupo ad caput fontis bibente.*

**I**mprobis innocuum multum Lupus increpat  
 Agnum,  
 Dicens, quod cæno fontem turbant aquarum:  
 Emqueris (ait) Procul infra crede bibebam,  
 Agnus respondit, tum quo tibi more nocerem?  
 Fundit voce preces, surdam Lupus exhibet aurem;  
 Diripit & tenerum furiosis dentibus Agnum.

*MORALE.*

## Æsop Explained, &amp;c.

## Of the Cock

**A** Dunghil Cock by chance a pearl did find;  
 But to one Barley-corn had far more mind:  
 What thing, quoth he, so bright have I here found;  
 And with contempt he spurn'd it on the ground.

## MORAL.

Lo! Learning is of matchless pearls a stock;  
 And he that slight's it, is the Dunghil Cock.  
 Fools Knowledge hate, such is their common use,  
 Which would to them Granaries full produce.  
 Some self-conceited their own welfare mar,  
 And like their own choice best, though worse by far.  
 Some their own Counsel take, and it pursue,  
 Which doth impoverish, and but them undoe.

## Of the Wolf drinking at the Fountain head.

**T**He Wolf against a Lamb a charge did bring,  
 Alledging that he muddy did the Spring:  
 And dye he must. Far off, the Lamb repli'd,  
 I drank, how then could harm to you betide?  
 He pleaded much, the Wolf would hear no more,  
 But without pity him to pieces tore.

MOR.

## M O R.

Alterius damnum quærit vir mente malignâ;  
 Pro levibus causis litigat, atque nocet.  
 Dic mihi quis coram furiosis vivere posset ?  
 Invidiam quorum mensque manusque tenent;  
 Invidus alterius totâ studet arte ruinam,  
 Si possit, subito damna necemque feret.  
 Justitiam violat, cum præbeat invidus iram;  
 Istum commotum plumaque mota facit.

*De Mure & Rana.*

**R**anula Musq; gravis belli certamine gaudent,  
 Certant, quis præses nempe palude foret :  
 Armatus juncis graviter dum certat uterque,  
 Ambos hos Milvus devorat ore rapax.

## M O R.

Anser & alter agunt litem pro pinguibus arvis,  
 Caudicus Vulpes instat utrisque rapax.  
 Cum duo concertant, multo dignoscitur usu,  
 Tertius invigilat, qui dat utrisque malum.

*De Canis & Umbra.*

**N**at Canis ore tenens carnem trans flumen  
 aquarum,  
 Umbram dum rapuit, copia tota fugit.

Pro-



( 11 )

M O R E

He that malicious is, will thee undo;  
For a wet finger he at Law will sue.  
Few be who can before that person stand;  
Who carries envy in his heart and hand.  
For Spiteful folks, if that they have but power,  
Will soon undo their Neighbours in an hour.  
And when they have a mind to vent their spite,  
A feather mov'd moves them: might o're comes right.

Of the Mause and Frog.

A Mause and Frog for Lordship both contends  
About the fens, mark how the quarrel ends.  
While arm'd with rushes these stout Warriors fight,  
They both become a prey unto the Kite.

M O R E

The Goose did sue at Law for Ganders' land,  
And Fox the Lawyer took the cause in hand.  
When two fall out, 'tis oft seen day by day,  
In steps a third, and makes of both a prey.

Of the Dog and Shadow.

W Ith flesh in's Mouth, a Dog a Pond swam  
o're,  
Caught at its shadow, and lost all his store.

Forth

Protinus infœlix ( amissa carne ) dolebat,<sup>1</sup>  
Væ menti ( heu ) avidæ, dum nimis ipsa petit,

*M. O. R.*

Hæc Fabella mœnet, multos non esse secundis  
Rebus contentos: semper avarus eget.  
Isti multa viro nam desunt multa petenti.  
Inter divitias maximus Irus adest.  
Plurima sunt multis, sed fundunt voce querelas:  
Vis fieri dives ( Pontice ) nil cupias.  
Mens contenta suis rebus sit summa voluptas,  
Hoc majus nil rex summus habere potest.

*De Leone & cæteris animalibus.*

Cum multis aliis ( sic stat sententia ) currit,  
En! Leo venatum, prædaque capta fuit.  
Vendico ( ait ) partem, quia sum dignissimus unam;  
Viribus excello, parsque secunda mea est.  
Plus quia sudavi, debet pars tertia reddi;  
Vel cedò quartam, vel ferus hostis ero.

*Hæc versus Moralium qui sequuntur ex ordine  
ponuntur, sicut Titulum indicat.*

*M. O. R.*

Quot terunt dente, tanquam gladio egenos rebus,  
Contra quos mensque superba tumet graviter?  
Gaudent avertere mercedes meritas operæ,  
Et inopes viduas feroce mente vorant.  
Percipiunt omnia vacuosque relinquunt inopes,  
Hos turba superba facit grave ludibrium.

*De*

Forthwith, quoth he, when that he all did miss,  
Thy too great greediness occasion'd this.

M O R.

This little Fable us doth plainly tell,  
That some indeed don't know when they are well.  
He that is covetous is also poor,  
And is in want in midst of all his store.  
Some much enjoy, yet to repine are bent;  
The greatest riches is to be content.  
Let what thou hast yield a contented mind,  
A King no greater thing than this can find.

Of the Lyon and some other Beasts.

**T**HE Lyon with some others did agree  
To hunt a Stag, which when they took, then he  
Thus said, Ple have one part, 'cause I am best,  
The next I challenge as the valiantest;  
A third, because I sweat with greater might;  
Then grant the fourth, or farewell friendship quite.

The Verses of the following Morall are transpos'd for the  
benefit of Poetry, as the Title-Page doth shew.

M O R.

On earth there's some whose teeth like swords appear  
Against the poor, and are them domineer;  
Yea, some do grudge to give the poor their hire,  
And widows to devour they do conspire.  
Some would have all, and leave the poor forlorn,  
T<sup>he</sup> Lion-like they make of them a scorn.

Of

*De Lupo & Græ.*

**F**orte vorabat ovem lupo improbus ore cruento  
 Hærebant tandem (proh dolor!) ossa gulæ,  
 Protinus imposito grus dirimit omnia collo,  
 Hunc pro præmiolo munus habere rogat;  
 Respondens Lupus inquit Ego tibi sponte peperci;  
 Quod collum est tutum dos satis ampla tibi.

*MOR.*

Redde bene officiis bonis & reponemēte,  
 Nam mens bene grata geminat munus tibi.  
 Qui est memor veteris facti, non ab æquo errat;  
 Renovat officium, alit, augit, provocat.  
 Qui ingrati sunt repensant facta indignè,  
 Ingrata mente soliti referre malum.  
 Cum tu ulli benefeceris volve revolve animo,  
 Namque solet perire quod facis ingrato;

*De Rustico & Angue.*

**R**usticus hospitio cepit prope frigore nectum  
 Anguem, qui strepuit, cum rediivus erat.  
 Sibila multa facit, stimulumque emiserat aerem,  
 Lite domus domino damna referre volens.

*MOR.*

## Of the Wolf and Crane.

**A** Wolf devour'd a Lamb, and some small bones  
 Stuck in his throat, for which he made sad moans.  
 The Crane with her long bill remov'd them thence,  
 And of the Wolf ask'd for some recompence;  
 The Wolf repli'd, thy neck I bit not off,  
 That's gift enough, rewards her with a scoff.

## MOR.

Good turns requite, and still in mind retain,  
 'Twill make your friend to be as kind again;  
 He that remembers Courtesies acts right,  
 And doth some new one still again invite.  
 Ungrateful persons like the Wolf conclude,  
 Reward a kindness with ingratitude.  
 Beware to whom thou shew'st thy kindness to,  
 Save from a rope a Thief, he'll thee undo.

## Of the Country-man and the Snake.

**A** Snake benum'd with cold, one home did take;  
 Which when reviv'd did with heat kisses make;  
 Put forth its sting, as if it meant to pay  
 His Landlords kindness with a sudden fray.

## M O R.

Equus bene pastus fœno amœno calcât pedibus.

Est qui non pensat æquo amore bonum.

Est qui desipiens ova nutrit hostilia ;

Et sub amicitia maximus hostis adest.

Sub nomine amoris veniunt exploratores ;

Bona mens ducat te rectius ire viam.

*De Mure rustico & Mure urbano.*

**R**usticus urbanum sibi mus prandere vocabat  
Murem, contemnit, quem parat iste, cibum.  
Hocce prandiolum totum est ( ait ore superbo )

Esto domi nostræ copia major erit.

Dum gustant veterem bacchum, pinguemque fe-  
rinam ;

Hunc ferrâ clavis terruit inde sonus.

## M O R.

Pax te delectet, pax est hospes gratissimus,

Si pax absuerit nil dapes valere.

Sunt tennes homines pace tranquillâ beati,

Quam boves cum lite herbula plusque placet.

Strepitus urbanos comitant, & cura recurvat ;

Rustica vita tenet majorem pacem.

## M O R.

*A Horse fed to the full, doth kick his heel,  
 And some mens kindness doth unkindness feel.  
 Some bring up Birds to pick out their own eyes,  
 And entertain not friends, but enemies.  
 Under pretended friendship spies appear;  
 Wit guide thee right the safest course to steer.*

## Of the City-Mouse and the Country-Mouse.

**T**He Country-Mouse the City-Mouse invites  
 Unto a dinner, which when seen, it flights:  
 Is here then all your fare, straightway, quoth he?  
 Come home with me see more variety.  
 But while they din'd with fat and richer fare,  
 A noise i'th lock the Country-mouse did scare.

## M O R.

*Prize peace, for truly 'tis of Feasts the Feast,  
 And he that wants it most, doth feast the least.  
 The meaner sort are blest with quiet life;  
 Herbs better are than a fat Ox with strife.  
 Rich Citizens great cares do oft distress,  
 When Country folks have greater quietness.*



*De Aquila & Cornicula.*

**C**Oclea nacta fuit Jovis (aspice) ab alite; piscem  
 Non evellendi noverat, ille modum.  
 Consilio prompto cornicis fertur in altum,  
 Demissa est tandem fractaque concha fuit.  
 Expectans casum subito cornicula captat  
 Pisciculum, elusus sic Jovis ales abit.

*M O R.*

Est qui sibi consultat quando consulit ulli,  
 Te incautum subito decipit sua arte.  
 Quamvis multum promittit amore fictitio  
 Quærit se, talem disce cavere virum.  
 Cui tu confidas præmonitus videto sæpe.  
 Ne alter hauriat opes dum tu sudas.

*De Corvo & Vulpe.*

**D**Icebat salve (pulchra O cornicula) Vulpes:  
 Sic illum statuit fallere fraude mala.  
 Egregia es forma, dixit (demirror) amænos  
 Tum cito cantillans edidit ore sonos.  
 Turgida fit fastu cornix; vulpecula prædam  
 Illius abripuit, quæ male lusa dolet.

*M O R.*

Amice falleris si credas blandis linguis,  
 Est qui cum dicit tibi ave vult tibi væ.



## Of the Eagle and Jack-Daw.

**T**He Eagle got a Cockle, could not tell  
 How for to get the fish out of its shell.  
 He by th' Daws advice aloft did soar,  
 And let it fall to break, but saw't no more.  
 Jack-daw that cunning rook did watch its fall;  
 Snatcht up the prey, and went away with all.

## M O R.

Some men are selfish oft in their advice,  
 You unaware they'l cheat you in a trice :  
 And tho'gh to you much good they do pretend,  
 They seek themselves, beware of such, my friends.  
 See whom thou trustest, and care not a rush,  
 While others catch the bird, to beat the bush.

## Of the Raven and the Fox.

**G**ood morrow (most fair Raven) said the Fox;  
 Thus of his prey intending him to coax.  
 Telling of him he was a bird most fair :  
 He then began his notes, and not to spare;  
 Pufft up with pride was he in's own conceit,  
 Mean while the Fox beguil'd him of his meat.

## M O R

If you trust flatterers, be sure to miss,  
 Some have betray'd their Master with a kiss.

*De Leone præ senio confecto*

**C**um senuit magnus Leo fundit ab ore querelas,  
 Ictus ut a multis verbera magna tulit.  
 Qualia sum passus propter crudelia facta  
 Erga alios? omnis nunc inimicus erit.  
 Hæc dixit secum nec lex est justior ulla,  
 Quàm necis artifices arte perire sua.

*M O R.*

Quod vis fieri tibi ipse feceris id aliis,  
 Vel alter te destituat ope cum petis.  
 Qui fert ullis mala laborat sæpe adversa.  
 Fortunâ & manus æqua dat parem sortem.

*De Asino & Cane.*

**I**nvidus alterius rebus macrescit opimis,  
 Optans ut levius portet ( Asellus ) onus  
 Ille imitando canem blando pede saltat in herum,  
 Ut tali secum semper amore foret.  
 Ob quod laudatur canis, est percussus Asellus,  
 Ipsius in dominum dum pede saltat iners.

*M O R.*

Unica medicina non medetur cunctos morbos,  
 Illud prodest multis, & illud obest.

Lex

Of a Lyon that was past his strength by reason of  
Age,

**T**He Lyon huncht and puncht by every one;  
And being old, he thus did make his moan;  
How now I am abused sore, and why?  
It is but just for mine own cruelty;

## M O R.

Do what you others wish to do to you,  
Else time may come that you it once may rue.  
Who mischief doth, is oft unfortunate.  
Some providence doth soon retaliate.

## Of the Ass and the Dog.

**T**He Ass did envy the Dogs happiness,  
His own life better, wish'd his burden less,  
He on his Master leaps, and fawns in vain,  
Thinking thereby the same respect to gain.  
For what the Dog was stroak'd, he was sore beat,  
For leaping on his Master with his feet.

## M O R.

Lo, one mans meat anothers poison is,  
Some one thing doth become another this.

Lex hominum similis telæ quam texit aranea  
Versupæ frangunt musca ea tenetur.

*De Leone & Mure.*

**M**Us supra dorsum currebat forte Leonis,  
Hunc tandem è somno concitat iste suo.  
Ignoscit culpæ Leo Mus, factumque repensat,  
Liberat hunc, reti cum Leo captus erat :  
Nam bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti,  
Discindit laqueum dente rapace suo.

*M O R.*

Ne temnas parvula, & sua gratia inest parvis,  
Exiguus potest utilis esse regibus.  
Parcas viminibus in tempore edent fructus,  
Vel vilior herba juvet grandes morbos.

*De Hirundine & aliis Avibus.*

**R**usticus ut lini commisit semina sulcis,  
Ut spolient Avium suadet Hirundo gregi.  
Consilio prompto volucres parere recusant  
Illius, incautæ quod cito rete foret ;  
Altera discessit, maturo retia lino  
Componunt homines, tum capiuntur Aves.

*They say some may far better break ope door,  
And steal a horse, than some the hedge look ore*

*Of the Lyon and the Mouse.*

**O***Ver the Lyons back a Mouse did creep,  
And did disturb the Lyon from his sleep.  
The fault was pardon'd for which he took care  
Thus to requite the Lyon in a snare.  
For some good turns deserve another do,  
He runs unto him bites the knots in two.*

M O R.

*Despise not small things, they oft profit bring,  
A child may do some service for a King.  
Let twigs alone, with fruit they'l thee supply ;  
A trivial herb may cure great malady.*

*Of the Swallow and other Birds.*

**T***He Swallow, other Birds advice doth give,  
To kill the Linseed, and not let it live.  
His counsel they contemn'd, did not beware  
Of that which when on ground did prove a snare.  
The Swallow left them, and the flax did make  
( It prov'd too true ) a net the birds to take.*

## M O R.

Prudentes præmoniti fugiunt magna pericla,  
 Mentis inopsque fugiens ad damnum perit,  
 Obsta principiis serò paratur medicina,  
 Nam erit magnus dolor sapuisse serò.  
 Si vis immensos stulti evita e dolores,  
 Desere quos sua mens trahit ad sua damna.

*De Ranis regem petentibus.*

**D**esiderant Ranae magnâ comitante catervâ  
 Regem dum summum culmen honoris amant.  
 Et datur his regi trabs, quem suspendit ad uncom.  
 (En) omnis naso, rex sibi major erit.  
 Post his est factus Grus rex, qui damna ferebat.  
 Grandia, Ranarum copia præda fuit.

## M O R.

Qui vult vitare Charybdim, incidit in Scyllam;  
 Nimis alta petit cui non est mens contenta.  
 Vir cupiens mittit rem ipsam & umbram captat,  
 Labuntur optima petit deteriora.

*De Fure & Canis.*

**L**atro Cani multum panem dat mente volenti,  
 Qui reus est minimum quam timet iste sonum.  
 Hac

## M O R.

The prudent danger both foresee and shun;  
 The simple passeth on and are undone;  
 Take good advice before it be too late,  
 Else ten to one you'll be unfortunate.  
 'Tis high time for to leave such giddy fools,  
 Unless you'll smart with them whom self-wit rules.

## Of the Frogs desiring a King.

**T**He Frogs a King set o're them, did desire;  
 For to a high degree they did aspire;  
 A King was granted, which they took in snuff,  
 'Cause twas a Bean, for them King good enough.  
 The next a Crane they had: but which is best,  
 A harmless Bean, or one that spoil'd the rest?

## M O R.

Out of the frying-pan into the fire:  
 Some like not their Condition, would be higher:  
 Thinking themselves to mend, t e n s e l v e s d o m a r,  
 And so their state becomes much worse by far.

## Of the Thief and the Dog.

**A** Thief threw to a Dog good store of bread;  
 The guilty the least noise do mostly dread.

Hâc obſtare ſuis voluit clamoribus arte,  
 Præmiolum tibi ſit ( dixit ) amice, tuum.  
 Vociferabo, tui tremor haud mihi percutit artus  
 Vis furtum, ſperno munera cuncta tua.

## M O R.

Mens hominum libera ſub amore falſo dolores  
 Immenſos tulit, exitus probat acta.  
 Nam conſultaht ſibi ſoli, paratur tibi rete,  
 Inque damnum tuum ſtudent tutius ire.  
 Tum ſpernas munera, nam munus ocellos claudit,  
 Sic perit omne fas, & inde nefas floret.

*De Montibus parturientibus.*

**P**Arturiunt montes, expectant undique magna  
 Omnes, eventus quis foret haud patuit.  
 Spectatum veniunt nalcendos, crede, gigantes;  
 Vel ſubitò colles, undique quiſque venit.  
 Mus currit tandem, qui riſum movit utrinque;  
 Rident! qui jaſtat magna, minora facit.

## M O R.

Tu oſtenta nil dicitur ille Thraſo ſuperbus,  
 Qui ſemper jaſtat plurima, nulla facit.  
 Multa levant promiſſa fidem, ſit mente repoſtum;  
 Eſt plumbeus factis Thraſo aureus ore,  
 Temerarius zuit in permulta promiſſa, audax  
 In lingua, non eſt is fideique tenax.



To hinder barking he did that intend :  
 Keep thy rewards, reply'd the Dog, my friend.  
 I'll bark, of thee I'll never stand in awe;  
 Thou mean'st to rob, thy bread's not worth a straw.

## M O R.

That kindness which some men at first pretend,  
 Doth prove a great diskindness in the end.  
 At self they aim, and do but lay a bait  
 To do thee mischief at a safer rate.  
 Then take no bribes which doth but blind the wise,  
 And justice so perverts, that soon it dies.

Of the Mountains bringing forth young.

**T**He Mountains on a time in travel fell,  
 But what they would produce none yet could tell.  
 All big with expectation wait to see,  
 Sure little hills or rocks produc'd will be.  
 At length a little Mouse came running out :  
 What laughing was there at that little scout !

## M O R.

Of nothing boast, proud boaster is his name,  
 That boasts of things, but n'er performs the same.  
 Fair golden promises ( this bear in mind )  
 Leaden performances do often find.  
 To make a promise some are often bent,  
 But to perform it yet have small intent.

Of

*De Cane ab hero c. ntempto.*

**P**ermagnam venator erat permotus ad iram,  
 Cum sibi ferre Canis non potuisset opem.  
 Haud potuit prædam captare senilibus annis,  
 Nec quicquam fragili dente tenere suo.  
 Parce ( precor ) dixit tua cessent verbera dura.  
 Olim multa tuli, nunc age, parce mihi.  
 Quinetiam multos cum te ætas duxit in annos  
 Exoptas, speras, tum meliora tibi.

*MOR.*

Ne sis inmemor officii, sed repone mente;  
 Quod male qui pensat, iste perpetrat nefas.  
 Hoc tibi credatur culparum est maxima culpa  
 Ingratus dicitur, nequis esse vilior.  
 Quoties multi repellunt benefacta ex animo !  
 Hisque dedecus parant, qui decus meruere.

*De Lupo & Hædo.*

**H**ircus ut exivit foribus tum jusserat Hædum,  
 Ut lateat tutò, dum redit usque domum.  
 Rem bene cognoscens Lupus advenit, orat ut intret  
 Sum tua mater ( ait ) nunc aperito fores.  
 Spectatus Lupus est per rimam, aperire negabat;  
 Hædus prænotitus sic fugit ille dolum.

*MOR.*

## Of the Hound despised by his Master:

**T**He Master's angry with his aged Hound,  
 Now no more service from him could be found.  
 For want of teeth he could not hold his prey,  
 No sooner catcht, but let it run away.  
 Pray chide not, said the Hound, let me alone;  
 Remember what I formerly have done.  
 You also would not for all worldly pelf,  
 When you are old, be just so serv'd your self.

M O R.

Old courtesies be sure to bear in mind,  
 Which who requiteth ill, is most unkind.  
 Take this for truth, 'tis the worst crime of all,  
 When for this fault men you ungrateful call.  
 Some so unthankful courtesies forget,  
 And soon against the most deserving fret.

## Of the Kid and the Wolf.

**W**Hen that the Goat walkt forth, she charg'd  
 the Kid  
 While she return'd again for to lye hid.  
 At length the Wolf came which, had heard what past,  
 I am thy dam, quoth he, to open haste.  
 But through a chink the Kid the wolf did spy,  
 Kept fast the door, and scap'd the treachery.

M O R.

*M O R.*

Ubi est multum consilium, alma pax, salusque,  
 Et fugit nocumenta qui tenet documenta  
 Ausculta consilio est natorum obedire, parentum  
 Qui servat leges, tutior ipse viâ.

*De Cervo & Ove.*

**C**ervus dixit, ovis mihi farris debet amœni,  
 Repletum modium, solvere at ille negat.  
 Causa Lupo coram severo Iudice fertur,  
 Et Cervus contra tum male jurat Ovem.  
 Rem ( præsentè Lupo ) subito est agnoscere visus  
 Cum Lupus abiceffit, debuit ille nihil.

*M O R.*

Hôte præsentè suo qui timet perdere vitam.  
 Tunc decet illum dissimulare plurima.  
 Permulti à luctibus magnis sagaci mente  
 Effugere statim pede liberiore.

*De Rustico & Anguē.*

**A**nguē scindebat permotus Rusticus ira:  
 Dum sibi vindictam quærit habere suam.  
 Qui post Serpentis eitō fit pauperrimus ictum,  
 Hunc cum de foribus depulit ipse suis.

Ut

## M O R.

*Where counsel is, there doth much safety ly,  
 And they that take it shun great misery.  
 Harken to good advice, let that bear sway;  
 'Tis Childrens safety Parents to obey.*

## Of the Hart and the Sheep.

**T***He Sheep did owe the Hart, as he did say,  
 A bushel full of wheat, and would not pay.  
 The cause was brought before the Wolf, and there  
 The Hart against the Wolf did falsely swear.  
 He seem'd to own't while that the Wolf was by,  
 When he was gone, he got the mastery.*

## M O R.

*Who fears his life before his enemy,  
 Must seem to part with right, use policy.  
 Some who with danger have been sore beset,  
 By pregnant wit have soon escap'd the net.*

## Of the Country-man and the Snake

**A***N angry Country-man did wound a Snake  
 With a sharp Ax, his own revenge to take;  
 Who afterwards exceeding poor became,  
 When he had beaten out of door the same.*

He

t redeat rursus multis sermonibus Anguem  
 Orabat, nullæ sed valere preses.  
 uamvis convaleo, Serpens responderat illi,  
 Ictus Piscator ( nolo te dire ) sapit.

## M O R.

Qui semel est læsus timet ille foveam profundam,  
 Si sensisti mala, sint tibi documenta.

*De Vulpe & Ciconia.*

**A**Dcænam fuerat cum Vulpe Ciconia ducta;  
 Illius adventum proclamat & ore beatum.  
 Protinus hæc liquida effundebat juscula mensæ,  
 Sed sorbere suo potuit nihil altera rostro ;  
 Sed lambit totum Vulpes, sibi solus & hospes,  
 Atque aliam naso tandem suspendit adunco.  
 Jejunum stomachum retinens avis ( ecce ) dolebat.  
 Reddere par certat, sic ars deluditur arte.  
 Postera nocturnos aurora removerat ignes,  
 Parque pari reddit studio sic fallit eodem  
 Multis obsequiis hanc invitabat amicam.  
 Hanc simili certans nunc fallere fraude sodalem.  
 Fundit in angustum perdulcia juscula vitrum,  
 Cui longum fuerat collum, sic fallere Vulpem  
 Incipit, O pergrata venis mihi dulcis amica.  
 Obstupuit Vulpes cyathum spectavit ut arcum  
 Collum ( inquit ) natura tuum magis aptat ad illum,  
 Est breve sed nostrum, nec possum immittere collum:  
 Denique

*He begs again the Snake with him to dwell;  
 This profer which he made he lik'd not well;  
 Though I grow well, quoth he, I were a fool  
 To dwell again so near so keen a tool.*

## M O R.

*The burnt child dreads the fire; we should be wise,  
 That once have felt the smart from enemies.*

## Of the Fox and the Stork.

**T**He Fox the Stork to sup with him intreats,  
 As soon as come with many welcome greets,  
 He pour'd thin broth upon the Table-board,  
 Which to sup up the Stork could not afford.  
 The Fox himself alone did sup thereof,  
 He entertain'd his guest but with a scoff.  
 The Stork did empty go, and sorely vext,  
 He thought it odds, but he'd be even next.  
 Some time there past to wear this out of mind,  
 Then for the Fox the Stork like snare did find,  
 He solemnly invites this Gentleman,  
 Whom to requite he does the best he can.  
 Prepar'd a long neckt narrow glass fill'd full,  
 Meaning, as Fox had done, the Fox to gull.  
 Pray Sir, said he, fall to, and do not spare:  
 That strange contrived glass made Reynard stare.  
 Quoth he, your long and slender neck, I think,  
 Was made on purpose into this to sink.

Denique sic pergit clamare Ciconia Vulpi,  
 Si non extends collum, jejunos abito.  
 Pertristis vultu Vulpes tunc facta respondit ;  
 A me cœna fugit, dapibus tum vesear ineptis.  
 Quis fuit appositus cibus haud ego nescio, Vulpes  
 Tam benè cænâset, si caudam admoverat ori.

## M O R.

Sapias ut serpens, cum quis certat te fallere  
 Sapiens post factum ? qui ante cavet, sapit.

*De Lupo & picto Capite.*

**E**N ! caput humanum coelatum spectat agrestis  
 Forte Lupus, dixit, quid nitidum video ?  
 Materiam superabat opus nam pictor ocellum,  
 Naturæ mirâ decipit arte suâ.  
 O caput egregium ! dixit Lupus, ast ubi sensus ?  
 Formoso latitat sæpè colore dolus.

## M O R.

Vultus est index fallax, ne colori crede,  
 Tum sæpe decet te cavere cui credas ;  
 Quot videntur similes tumulis ornatis arte,  
 Somnus auceus est maximus dolus ipse,  
 En pulchrior facies refocillat fraudem pectore,  
 Et decipit viros tanquam prandia picta.



*My neck is thick and short, can't fit the same ;  
 Pray, for my backwardness, me do not blame.  
 In short the Stork made this reply at last ,  
 Friend, you must either stretch your neck, or fast.  
 At this the Fox then dashed out of heart,  
 Concluded he must supperless depart.  
 To Reynard, whatso're was this rare food,  
 A flop with his own tail had been as good.*

## M O R.

*When Serpents go about to circumvent us,  
 We must be Serpents too, or else repent us.*

Of the Wolf and painted Head.

**A** Wolf within a Carvers shop did spy  
*A painted head done with dexterity.  
 So lively had the Painter plaid his part,  
 That almost cozen'd natures eye with art.  
 Then said the VVolf, Thou hast a fair out-side ;  
 But when he found it senseless did deride.*

## M O R.

*Fair out-sides commonly do most deceive ;  
 Try then before you trust, and so believe.  
 Some like to painted Sepulchres do seem,  
 In whom's no more than in a golden Dream.  
 He basest is, whom we suspect the least ,  
 In some's no more than in a painted Feast.*

*De Cornicula cum furtivis plumis.*

**E**X aliis avibus rapuit Cornicula plumas,  
 Ipsa suis oculis pulchraque visa sibi.  
 Nunc alias superat volucres, nullique secunda est ;  
 Et genus, & pro avos temperat ore malo.  
 Grex avium plumas repetitum venerat olim,  
 Sic stultam nudam turba reliquit avem ,  
 Quæ tam pulchra fuit fastu tumefacta superbo  
 Irrisa est, tandem sic citò lusa dolet.

*M O R.*

Delectat multos vivere aliena quadra ,  
 Mensque superba tumet alterius rebus.  
 Quam subito nutatio scenæ volucris est facta?  
 Fraudes testæ auro non diù latuere.  
 Hæc Fabella notat statim superbos periisse,  
 Omnis qui turgidus fastu ille ruit.

*De Formica & Cicada.*

**F**ormicam orabat opem fugitiva Cicada  
 Frigore, ederet quoque paucula grana rogat.  
 Altera respondit qui tu ( dic ) conteris ævum  
 Estivum ? summum tempus id esse puto,  
 Dixerat ipsa modos semper cantillo canores,  
 Voce viatores mulceo sæpe meâ.

Tunc

## Of the Jay with stolen feathers.

**T**HE Jay with others feathers did appear  
 In her own eye most beautiful and clear ;  
 And thought her self companion for the best,  
 With shame began her Kindred to detest.  
 The flock of Birds together gather'd were,  
 Each took his own, and so they stript her bare.  
 She who so gay was cloth'd, with Pride far gone,  
 Lo! was at length cloth'd with derision.

## M O R.

Some cut large thongs out of anothers hide,  
 And with what is not theirs they swell with Pride.  
 This bird was made to sing another Song,  
 Fair out sides go not undiscover'd long.  
 This little Fable holdeth out to all,  
 That Pride most certain goes before a fall.

## Of the Ant and the Grasshopper.

**A** Grasshopper came begging to the Ant  
 In winter-time for to supply his want.  
 The other said, How do you spend your time  
 In Summer, which is of the year the prime?  
 I sing ( said he ) and with melodious strain  
 I many please; then said the Ant again,

Tunc ( inquit Formica ) tibi nil perdere possum,  
Ignari fuci præmia sume mala.

*M O R.*

Vah somnolente ! Formica docet te laborem,  
Sit tibi exemplum, illa moneret diem.  
Parat multa sudans sibi propter amarum frigus,  
Et vehit paucula fatra in latebras suas ;  
Est nihil ignavo incumbito validis remis,  
Tunc aliena res vel tua foret subito.

*De Piscatore & Pisciculo.*

**P**isciculum curvo quidam captaverat hamo  
Orabat vitam, dum sibi major erat.  
Quid valet incertum ? ( dixit ) quam mille futura,  
Est melius præsens unicum ( id opto ) bonum.

*M O R.*

Quam multis nocet mora magna? ne tempus pertere  
Sumitor fronte capillata ante fugit.  
Quid incertum valet ? utere præsentibus rebus,  
Quis nisi inops mentis captabit umbram?  
Noli demittere certa ob res incertas,  
Non dies revocanda cum semel amissa est.

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*You for your bread may e'en go whistle now,  
To idle folks I nothing will allow.*

M O R.

*Go to the Ant, thou sluggard, learn, be wise,  
Her ways consider, she her time doth prize.  
Against the winter she stores up her corn,  
Whereas the Grasshopper is left forlorn.  
Flee idleness, and vice's ways decline,  
Others endowments may be also thine.*

*Of the Fisherman and the little Fish.*

**A** *Certain Fisher catcht a little fish,  
It beg'd to live till fitter for his dish.  
Uncertain things ( quoth he's ) not worth a rush,  
One bird in hand is worth two in the bush.*

M O R.

*For their neglect it many dear hath cost,  
Take time by's forelok, else it will be lost.  
For things uncertain, let not certain go,  
Thou art unwise, if that thou should'st do so.  
Be sure for to make sure of what thou hast,  
Can'st call back time, when once 'tis gone and past?*

*De Quercu & Arundine.*

**M**axima cum tenui certabat arundine quercus,  
 Sic tentare volunt robur utrumque iuui.  
 Fortibus haud armis certemus (dixit arundo)  
 Finit ut litem magna procella gravem.  
 Et quæ stabit, agat (vento reflante) triumphum  
 En! tandem quercus pulsa repulsa cadit.  
 Flexentem Boreas non debellaret avenam,  
 Amplius at quercus firma manere nequit.

*M O R.*

Ipse Thraſo autor primi certaminis vincitur,  
 Et ille victus cadit, quamvis timet nulla  
 Arundo perſtabit coram magnâ procellâ,  
 Robora mota immenſis ventis ruunt.  
 Iratus Boreasque furens altæ arboris comes;  
 Sic cura magna recurſat ad vaſtas opes.  
 Faſtus caſum habet, tenuis arundo floreſcit,  
 Aſt paxque ſaluſque colunt humilem ſtatum.

*De Cane oves enecante.*

**P**aſtor oves vigilare canem mandabat edacem,  
 Ore gregi ſtatim plurima damna tulit.  
 Suspendeſis (ait dominus) mihi parce Magiſter,  
 Sic Canis elatrat, plus necat ore Lupus.

Parce

## Of the Oak and Reed.

**T**HE Oak a challenge made unto the Reed,  
 And so to try their skill they both agreed.  
 Thus said the Rush, I'll not with arms contend,  
 But let the blustering wind the quarrel end.  
 And he shall Victor be, that standeth fast;  
 Up by the root the oak at length was cast.  
 The stormy wind had of the Reed no power,  
 As for the Oak it could not stand an hour.

## M O R.

He that to make a challenge first appears,  
 Is often beat, although he nothing fears:  
 A Reed may firmly before Boreas stand,  
 When Oaks are rooted up by its command.  
 As Oaks attended are with stormy wind,  
 So are the rich with cares and troubles find.  
 Pride goes before a fall, and reeds fare best.  
 A low condition is with safety blest.

## Of the Dog that kill'd his Masters Sheep.

**A** Dog was set to keep his Masters flock,  
 But most unfaithful, soon impair'd his stock.  
 To hang him then it was his Masters will;  
 The Wolf, quoth he, your Sheep doth also kill.

Let

Parce mihi, O parce, Lupum suspende ferocem,  
 Ob primam culpam sit mihi pœna minor.  
 Respondit Dominus, Lupus est meus hostis apertus,  
 Tu sub amicitia pessimus hostis ades.  
 Atque sub occulta nunc affers fraude malorum  
 Egregium numerum, tu morieris ait.

## M O R.

Sub ornatis herbis sæpe anguis horridus latet,  
 Magha pericla faciant præmonitum, cave.  
 Si cœlum monstrabit mihi amicos fucatos,  
 Tunc nolo timere hostes omnes meos.  
 Aspice fictitii amores pariunt incommoda,  
 Quid focii profunt, qui sola sua petunt?

*De Asino & Leone.*

**C**Um gallo fatuus forsan comedebat Asellus,  
 Præteriens isthac vidit utrumque Leo.  
 Ambo sibi prædam petiit, sed voce Leonem  
 Emisâ gallus mox fugat inde suâ.  
 Nempe leoninos ( aiunt ) tremor occupat artus,  
 Ad gallicinium ( quis putet ) ille fugit.  
 Currere te feci, Leo secum dixit, Asellus  
 Huncque sequens ( Galli voce silente ) perit.



Let him be hang'd, don't with your servant part,  
 For the first fault let's not so deeply smart.  
 The Wolf ( quoth he ) is a professed foe,  
 Thou a pretended friend, the worst o'th two;  
 And mischief dost intend most secretly,  
 I will not spare thee, thou shalt surely dye.

## M O R.

Under the greenest herb oft lies a snake,  
 Let others harms in time thee wary make.  
 If God will save me from my friends, then I  
 Will well enough look to mine enemy.  
 Oft on pretended friendship mischief grows,  
 There are self-minded friends, but what are those ?

## Of the Ass and the Lyon.

**B**Y chance together fed a Cock and Ass,  
 A Lyon saw them which that way did pass.  
 And of them both he wish'd to make a prey,  
 The Cock straight crowing, made him run away.  
 They say that Lyons quake when Cocks do crow,  
 The Ass did think 'twas he scar'd it other so.  
 So he pursu'd, whom ( when the Cock no more  
 Was heard to crow ) that beast to pieces tore.

*M O R.*

Inops mentis fert sibi ruinam audaci mente,  
 Et incautus audet sæpe videre necem. ( ista;  
 Cum magna mala premunt, dicent, non putaram  
 Stulti sic pereunt, sapit, qui cavet ante.

*De Juvene senem irridente.*

**V**IR quidam multos ætas quem duxit in annos,  
 Quem flexit tacito curva senectæ pede  
 Hunc puer irrisit, qui tergo prominet arcum,  
 ( Dixit ) emam, si vis ; tum mihi dic pretium.  
 Atque senex dixit, si nostrum vixeris ævum,  
 Quem nunc derides, tunc tibi & arcus erit.  
 Præmoniti qui non juvenilia facta relinquunt,  
 Non vivunt longè, namque capistra necant.

*M O R.*

Juvenes irrident segium doloresque ejus,  
 Sed curva senectæ dabit tales illis.  
 Natura curvabit hos invitos ad suum arcum,  
 Nam subito venit sursum curva senectæ.  
 Dum vires annique sinunt tolerate laborem,  
 Qui citò pro senio præparat ille sapit.

## M O R.

*Some Ass-like are undone soon by presumption,  
But their rash boldness proves but a Consumption.  
Fools go by thoughts while on them ruine creeps,  
But he is wise that looks before he leaps.*

*Of a young man that mock'd at an old mans  
crooked Age.*

**A** *N* aged man that with great age was bent,  
Was jeered by a boy to this intent;  
That Bow that you do carry at your back,  
What will you take for't, for I one do lack.  
If that you live so long he did reply,  
Then you will have a Bow as well as I.  
But such as do not tricks of youth give o're,  
Instead of living long, are hang'd before.

## M O R.

*Young Boys that crooked old men do deride,  
If that they live, the same will them beside.  
And truly they must bend to Natures Bow  
When age doth come, whether they will or no.  
While thou art young then think of age with care,  
'Twill steal upon thee ere thou art aware.*

*De Glire & Quercu.*

**A**Rbore glis glandes dulces cupiebat ab altâ  
 Hæsitat, & dubitat qua paret arte sibi.  
 Ut ruat hæc quercus radicem eradere certat,  
 Quo multo fructu pasceret inde famem  
 Excoriat, rodit radicem haud amplius arbor  
 Fructificet, verum est semper avarus eget.

*M O R.*

Sunt qui profusi cuncta consumunt dolores  
 Graves tenuere hos, hisque miser exitus  
 Prudentia igitur sit conjuncta tuis curis,  
 Est serò, fundo parcere, crede nimis.

*De Camelo.*

**T**Erribilis primo visu fuit (ecce) Camelus,  
 Inter quadrupides terror & horror erat.  
 Elatum collum monstrans non debile corpus,  
 Gibbosum & tergum magnus honore fuit.  
 Cætera cum longo sunt fessa animalia visu,  
 Mirari cessant, hic quia mitis erat.  
 A servis igitur tum frænum ponitur ori,  
 Ac exercetur sæpe labore gravi.

## Of the Dormouse and Oak.

**T**HE Dormouse to some Acorns had a mind,  
 But how to get them could not easie find.  
 Resolves at length to grub the Oak most high,  
 That he with plenty might his want supply.  
 To work he goes, and pecks and stubs it sore,  
 So that of Acorns it would bear no more.

## M O R.

Some are profuse, and all at once do spend,  
 But such do come to sorrow in the end.  
 So manage thine affairs as not in vain,  
 Lo! he spends best, that spares to spend again.

## Of the Camel.

**W**Hen that the stately Camel first was seen,  
 The other creatures did him dreadful deem.  
 All did him reverence which wit did lack,  
 And stood in awe, as 'twere of his high back.  
 When they were therefore with much gazing tir'd,  
 Perceiving he was tame, no more admir'd.  
 They brought him then unto the bit and bridle,  
 And suffer'd him no longer to be idle.

## M O R.

Ille sapit qui silet, mereturque magnos honores,  
 Ludibrium sis citò dum patent facta tua.  
 O adjuuge occulta silentia tuis rebus,  
 Familiaris amor pariet contemptum.

*[De Cancris.]*

**E**N! Cancer natum rectà præire monebat  
 Dixit hic, I præ tu; tunc ego sponte sequar.

## M O R.

Qui cernit alterius culpas multo lumine,  
 Cum spectat crimina propria, cæcus erit.  
 Si vis festucam evellere oculo fratris,  
 Primum disce vellere trabem à proprio.

*De Sole & Aquilone.*

**S**OL Boreasque simul magno certamine gaudent,  
 Constituunt vires sicque probare suas.  
 Nempe viatorem vestem dimittere fecit  
 Qui primus potuit, victor habendus erat.  
 Palliolum hunc stricte fecit retinere procella,  
 Nudior esse citò Sole coactus erat.  
 Vincitur & ventus, cessit victoria Soli,  
 Deponit vestem (Sole micante) suam.

## M O R.

M O R.

*The silent wise are counted, gain respect,  
Such prone to scorn who their affairs detect,  
Let no man know too much in all thy ways,  
Too much familiarneſs contempt doth raiſe.*

Of the Crab-fiſhes, the old one, and the young.

**G**O forward ſaid the Crab-fiſh to her Son,  
He ſaid, I firſt by you will ſee it done.

M O R.

*Some are quick ſighted we do often find  
To others faults, but to their own are blind.  
If you would pluck the mote from others eye,  
To caſt thine own beam out thou firſt muſt try.*

Of the Sun and North-wind.

**T**HE Sun and Wind which was the beſt contend,  
They on a Traveller the quarrel end;  
To make him throw his cloke off they agree,  
And he that did it firſt, ſhould Victor be.  
The bluſtring wind made him his cloke gird faſt:  
The ſhining Sun made him it off to caſt.  
Sol got the conqueſt, and the Wind was beat;  
The Paſſenger off threw it in a heat.

D

M O R.

## M O R.

Ethiopem diluis dum certas vincere multos  
 Ira aut litibus, mensque adhuc repugnat.  
 Nam mollis lingua conciliat mentes rebelles,  
 Quod verbera nequeunt dabunt verba mollia.

*De Juvenco & Bove.*

**S**ubjugis à tenero spectatur fortè juvenco  
 Bos, servitutem risit & iste gravem.  
 Dixit verna, tuam volo non admittere sortem  
 Aurea, si dederis dona, recuso locum.  
 En ! ubicunque volo, perpinguia curro per arva,  
 Quando tuum collum sub juga dura premis.  
 Ducitur à Domino sed tandem tunc juvenco  
 Ad cædem, eventus quam fuit iste gravis.  
 Quem forsan spectans Bos tunc exclamat ( amice )  
 Cur ostentasti, finis amarus adest ?  
 Hæccine quæ jactas sunt pinguis gaudia vitæ,  
 Scilicet ad cultrum tam citò adire gravem ?  
 Non est jactandi locus, est ubi copia tota ?  
 Væ tibi prædixit, quod tibi dixit ave.

## M O R.

Copia perpinguis multos laqueatur, amaros  
 Eventus ( inquit Fabula nostra ) cave.



( 51 )

M O R.

*By rugged ways some often strive in vain,  
For stubborn folks will stubborn minds retain.  
If you would have such to your mind comply,  
Note, milder ways doth oft bring victory.*

Of the Heifer and the Ox.

**B***T chance a wanton Heifer did espie  
An Ox at plough, jeers him with slavery.  
Quoth he, thou Slave, I'de not be in thy case  
For Mines of Gold, thine is a slavish place.  
I in fat pastures joyful frisk about  
Whilst to hard ploughing thou must still turn out.  
At length the Steer was with an halter led  
By his right Owner to be butchered.  
The Ox espies him, thus replies, My friend,  
Why didst thou boast, for I foresaw thy end?  
Is this the fruits of thy so well fed life,  
For to be brought unto a cut-throat knife?  
Thou hadst no cause to boast of all thy bliss,  
If all thy ease at last do come to this.*

M O R.

*Great plenty many often doth ensnare,  
Of ill events, this Fable bids beware.*

Principium semel ante facis, bene respice finem,  
 Prudentem socium conciliumque roga.  
 Cum res vendendas specioso nomine præstant,  
 Has & emunt aliqui, sed sibi damna ferunt.

*De Viatoribus.*

**Æ** Quoris in ripâ duo stabant forsan amici  
 Digressi, fluxum cernere posse student.  
 Ac arbuta aliquot natantia flumine cernunt,  
 Ecce ! sibi grandis visa fuere ratis.  
 Cumq; aderant propius sibi tantum cymba videtur,  
 Magnæ molis erant quando fuere procul,  
 Rem nudam spectant quando propinquius ibant,  
 Arboreos ramos nempe fuisse vident.

*M O R.*

Est index fallax vultus dat sæpe colorem  
 Externum tumulus, foetidus intus erit.  
 Falluntur multi qui non ratione feruntur,  
 Ductus consilio tutior ire potes.

*De Asino miti & agresti.*

**M** Itis ab agresti fuit, heu invisus Asellus !  
 Cum rem perpendit, curat at ille minus.  
 Sors hujus primum scelix invisâ videtur,  
 Non bene pendebat, quomodò ferret onus.  
 Nulla dies fluxit, quin pondera sustulit, inquit,  
 Sum contentus, abi, parve, nec invideo.

*M O R.*

*When you begin a thing, consult the end,  
And ask good counsel from some wary friend.  
When bargains offer'd are with specious show,  
Some purchase them, but soon themselves undo.*

### Of the Travellers.

*S*OME persons walking by the Sea-side, went  
Into a cave, the Tide to watch were bent.  
Some boughs a floating they far off did spy,  
The same some mighty ship seem'd to their eye.  
They thought them but a boat when nearer come,  
Which just before so great did seem to some.  
When come hard by, the truth they then did see,  
And found them to be lops from off a tree.

### M O R.

*All is not Gold that glisters; a fair shew  
Doth oftentimes deceive spectators too.  
Men often err without deliberation,  
But safety comes from good consideration.*

### Of the tame Ass and wild Ass.

*T*HE tame Ass envy'd was by the wild Ass,  
But when he further thought on't, let it pass.  
At first he envy'd much his happiness,  
Not noting how they laid on him the stress;  
And daily loaded him with burthens sore;  
Quoth t'other then, I envy thee no more.

*M O R.*

Sunt quibus alterius meliores sæpe videntur  
 Res, mens illorum promptè aliena beat.  
 Incidit in Syllam, qui vult vitare Charybdim;  
 Amittens melius deteriora petit.  
 Satque superq; tenent multi, tamen amplius optant  
 Cui fortuna nimis, non dedit illa satis.

*De Lupo & Ove.*

**S**E Lupus immorsum simulabat dente canino,  
 Et sitibundus aquam forte rogabat Ovem.  
 Se dixit potuisse sibi victumque parare,  
 Tristis Ovis fraudem prævidet (ecce) Lupi.  
 Nunc aqua non tali (dixit) reddetur, ovilem  
 Qui tantum carnem nempe vorare sitis.

*M O R.*

Sunt quos delectat blandis sermonibus uti,  
 Corde tamen certant reddere damna tibi.  
 Incautos homines sub ovili veste salutant,  
 Ast intus rapidum constat adesse Lupum.

*De Leporibus & Aquilis.*

**E**N! Lepores aquilis sævissima bella minantur,  
 Et Vulpem flagitant, ut sibi ferret opem.

Re

## M O R.

*Some oft imagine, and to think are prone  
 Others Condition better than their own.  
 Thinking themselves to mend, themselves do mar;  
 Whereas their state before was best by far.  
 In short, few people know when they are well,  
 As here this lively Emblem us doth tell.*

## Of the Wolf and the Sheep.

**A** Wolf by Dogs himself pretended bit,  
 Craves of a Sheep some drink in fainting fit.  
 With meat he said he could himself supply :  
 The Sheep suspected then his treachery,  
 And said, to give one drink would be unmeet,  
 Which only thirsteth mutton for to eat.

## M O R.

*Some men there are as, 'tis too often seen, (mean.  
 Whose tongues speak fair, and hearts most ill do  
 Some in Sheeps clothing hurt us unaware,  
 Who inwardly ( lo ) Wolves most rav'nous are.*

## Of the Hares and Eagles.

**T**H E Hares to fight with Eagles did intend  
 Intreats the Fox to help them like a friend

Respondit certò lubens succurrere vellem,  
Quantillus lepus est, quanta sed O Aquila.

*M O R.*

Contra majores permulti audacius ibunt,  
Illi qui plusquam Marte vel arte valent.  
Sed sapit alterius fœliciter ille periclo,  
Qui damnum illorum prævidet, atque fugit.  
Nè quis te stulto naso suspendat adunco,  
Nè supra vires aggrediaris opus.

*De Asino exuviis Leonis induto.*

**P**ELLE leoninâ sylvis indutus Assellus  
Ambulat, is certat fraude fugare feras.  
Aures, extensas nequit (heu) abscondere pellis,  
Ut citò constabat, nam nimis arcta fuit.  
Quem noscens dominus pœnâ tum punit amarâ,  
Ne tentet rursus fallere fraude malâ.

*M O R.*

Aurea simplicitas est, ne cedamus ab æquo,  
Fraus fucata facit plurima damna viris,  
Ne fallat vultus, nimium ne crede colori,  
Qui sub fraude latent, non latuere diu.

*He thus repli'd, My help I would not spare,  
But that I know what Hares to Eagles are.*

## M O R.

*Some are so obstinate, that they'l contend  
Against their betters, who themselves transcend.  
The wise such self-conceited ones espy,  
And will not side with them in misery.  
Nothing attempt above what you are able,  
Lest that you make your self most despicable.*

*Of the As in the Lyons skin.*

**A**N As by chance a Lyons skin did wear,  
Meaning thereby the other beasts to scare.  
The skin was much too short as soon appears.  
For to conceal from sight his long-stretcht ears.  
His Master chides him, and doth him chastise,  
That he again no more might so disguise.

## M O R.

*Plain dealing's best, from truth lets never start,  
For gilt hypocrisie makes many smart.  
Trust not fair out-sides, lest they you do wrong,  
Dissemblers go not undiscover'd long.*

*De Vulpe & Asino.*

**V**ulpes ac Asinus statuunt apprehendere prædam,  
 Captant præposito quæ foret apta diem.  
 Obvius ( ecce ) Leo tandem veniebat utrisque,  
 Ut fugiat Vulpes utitur arte suâ.  
 Præda comes meus est tibi, ( dixit ) sit fuga nobis,  
 Sic Asinus laqueo fraude relictus erat.  
 Non mihi parceretur Vulpes Leo dixit, Asellus  
 Hæret, fallentem fallere neve dolus.

*M O R.*

Quam subitò à nobis fallax volitabit amicus,  
 Rebus in adversis nullus amicus erit.  
 Qui prodit verum fallaci fraude sodalem,  
 Infidiis captus sæpe vir iste jacet.

*De Hirundine & Gallina.*

**U**tile consilium Gallinæ reddit Hirundo,  
 Ovum serpentis dum male nutrit iners.  
 Non decet hoc ( dixit ) venient tibi plurima damna,  
 Si non nunc obstes, hostis apertus erit.

*M O R.*

Effugiunt multi monitis parendo dolores,  
 Sed sapit is serò qui documenta fugit.

Per-



## Of the Fox and Ass.

**T**HE Fox and Ass agree to hunt together,  
 And for that purpose chose the fairest weather.  
 A Lyon comes and moves them both; at length  
 The Fox thus seeks for to escape his strength.  
 My partner shall be yours, me free but set;  
 And so he drew the Ass into a net.  
 Have at the Fox, the Ass is mine be sure,  
 Reply'd the Lyon, who can fraud endure?

## M O R.

Deceitful friends do quickly start aside,  
 And leave us when distress doth us betide,  
 He who betrays his friend himself to free,  
 Into some snare as bad oft trapt is he.

## Of the Swallow and Hen.

**A** Swallow told a Hen that once did sit  
 Upon a Snakes egg, that it was unfit;  
 And that from thence great harms would quickly flow;  
 For out of it arise there would some foe.

## M O R.

Many by hearing counsel harms prevent,  
 Which who rejecteth doth too late repent.

Some

Permulti ingrati sunt qui male dona repensant,  
Est sibi qui mala vah ! fabricat arte sua.

*De Columba.*

**D**Epictum cyathum muro sitibunda Columba  
Viderat, hæc pennis acceleratque fugam.  
Incaute adversus postem diffregerat alas  
Dum fugeret, potum captet ut inde sibi.

*M O R.*

Utere consiliis promptis in rebus agendis,  
Si sapias, ante cave, sicque pericla fuge.  
Qui nimis accelerat, sæpe vir claudicat omni  
Sæpius & damno vescitur iste tuq.

*De Formica.*

**I**N fontem sitiens forsitan Formica cadebat,  
Attamen haud novit quâ paret arte fugam.  
Injecit ramum subito sibi amice Columba,  
Et sic fontis aquæ magna pericla fugit.  
Auceps insidias tandem parat arte Columbæ,  
Formica hunc mordens, hanc volitare facit.

*M O R.*

Rebus in adversis homini qui perstat amicu,  
Luctibus haud mediis ille carebit ope.

*Some ill requite received courtesies ;  
Some bring up birds to pick out their own eyes.*

### Of the Pidgeon.

**A** *Thirsty pidgeon did a pot espy ,  
Painted upon a wall, in haste did fly ,  
Against a post he soon his wings did split ,  
As he did make great haste to drink in it.*

### M O R.

*Be well advis'd in what you take in hand ,  
Then look before you leap, so harms withstand.  
By making too much haste, we worse do speed ,  
And oft thereby on our own ruine feed.*

### Of the Pismire.

**B** *T chance a thirsty Ant fell in a well ,  
How to get forth she could not easie tell.  
A Dove cast in a bough, she got away ,  
And 'scap'd the water where she sometime lay.  
A Fowler for the Dove in wait did ly ,  
An Ant doth bite him, makes the Dove safe fly.*

### M O R.

*Who to a friend doth stick in his distress ,  
Shall find a friend himself when comfortieffs.*

*De Rustico & Malo.*

**Q**uidam ruricolæ ciwis bonus elocat hortum,  
 O sc̃elix! si non garrulus ille fuit.  
 Arbore de quâdam dulcissima poma legebat,  
 Ex his sunt domino munera missa suo.  
 Captus amore boni fructus malumque petebat,  
 Ex horto evulsam collocat ille suo.  
 Amplius haud ferret fructus exaruit arbor,  
 Desunt multa viro, dum sibi multa petit.

*M O R.*

Est avidis votis distentum pectus avaro  
 In capiendo tumet, semper avarus eget.  
 Omne petit cupidus, sed desunt multa petenti,  
 Qui nimis est votis ( vir perit iste ) suis.

*De Leone & Vulpe.*

**A**D Vulpem mittit Leo languidus ille rogabat  
 Causam, cur illum sponte videre negat.  
 Præsertim morbo graviter cum languet amaro,  
 Et valetudo ferox impedit ire foras.  
 Si languescis ( ait Vulpes ) perdulcis amice,  
 Est propter prædam jam dolor iste tuus.  
 Omnia te adversum spectantia nulla retrorsum,  
 Signa pedum vidi, teque videre nego.

## Of the Country-man and the Apple Tree.

**A** Citizen did let an Orchard out  
 To one who roa-stmeat, straight way cry'd about  
 One tree above the rest choice Apples bare,  
 Which to his Landlord went a present rare.  
 He liking well the fruit, would have the tree,  
 And to his ground it soon transplanted he;  
 Which being once remov'd, did wither quite.  
 When that we covet most, things take their flight.

M O R.

Lo! raking Misers stretched paunches have,  
 Swell'd with extortion, still they more do crave.  
 Both root and branch they'l have, yet still are poor;  
 Ey boundless wishes are their own undoer.

## Of the Lyon and the Fox.

**T**HE Lyon to the Fox did send to know  
 Wherefore to visit him he would not go?  
 Especially when he was sick full sore,  
 And was unable to stir out of door.  
 If you were sick, the Fox made this reply,  
 'Twas for your prey, and not Infirmary.  
 I would not come, by footsteps I saw plain,  
 That many came, which ne're return'd again.

M O R.

## M O R.

Millibus ipse modis sc̃elix, quicunque dolore  
 Alterius, discis posse carere tuo.  
 Cum luctus alios vexant, tu sæpe caveto,  
 Ne laqueus subito te male capter idem.

*De Egroto & Medico.*

**V**IR sanatus erat morbumq; relapsus in acrem  
 Pallidus est, illi mors inopina venit.  
 Respondit Medicus, sed serò dogma dabatur,  
 Servasset vitam si modratus erat.

## M O R.

Ventre suo periire viri quot ubique locorum?  
 Et non tot gladio, quot periire gula.  
 Ebrietas raptam tollit de cardine mentem,  
 Sunt hominum sensus, & male merfa salus.  
 Qui nimium gustant Bacchum, pinguemq; ferinam  
 Pauperiem grandem, quid nisi pluris emunt.  
 Est mors in cyatho, fugit à se vita salubris,  
 Utilitatis mens quid temulentus habet?

*De Leone, Asino, & Vulpe.*

**C**ervum captabant, Asinus, Leo, callida Vulpes,  
 In similes partes scindit Asellus iners.  
 Dentibus

## M O R.

*Thrice happy man, if harms thee wary make,  
Directing thee a safer course to take ;  
When others struck with perils are, beware  
Lest that thou runn'st into that very snare,*

## Of the Sick man and the Physician.

**O***NE that was cur'd by the Physician ,  
Relap'sd fell sick again, look'd pale and wan ;  
The Doctor gave his verdict, but too late :  
This man had liv'd, had he been temperate.*

## M O R.

*In England, Scotland, Ireland and France,  
How many's killed with intemperance ?  
Drunkards and Gluttons which all good are past ;  
First drown their senses, and themselves at last.  
They who of Bacchus and of Venus buy,  
Do purchase nought but woful poverty.  
Yea, death its self is often in the pot:  
What pleasure is it then to be a Sot ?*

## Of the Lyon, Ass and Fox.

**T***HE Lyon, Ass, and Fox did take an Hart,  
Which prey the Ass in equal shares would part.*  
E For

Dentibus heu rapidis Leo tum lacerabat Asellum,  
Tunc Vulpes tantum gustat, & ille fugit.

## M O R.

Tempore te faciant aliena pericula cautum.  
Aut aliis focius sæpe doloris eris.

*De Hædo & Lupo.*

**H**ædulus ex altâ prospectans forte fenestrâ  
Vidit, ( & irrisit ) præteriisse Lupum.  
Scommata multa dedit, Lupus hæc patienda putavit  
Hunc quoniam à tactu cernit abesse procul.  
Non tu derides me nunc ( Lupus improbus, inquit,  
Crede mihi ) tutus sed locus iste tuus.

## M O R.

Dummodo res tempusque sinunt, audacia multos  
Possidet, est proprio stercore Gallus herus.

*De Asino.*

**D**eservit dominum cujusdam hortensis Asellus  
Dum meliora cupit, deteriora petit.  
Proximus electus sibi fit laterarius, auxit  
Hujus onus, laterum pondera multa tulit.  
Hunc linquit, melior sed serius accidit ulli ;  
Qui coria intinxit, tum sibi quærit herum.  
Noluit



*For which the Lyon him to pieces tore ;  
Fox seeing this, took one small bit, no more.*

## M O R.

*Let others harms in time thee wary make,  
Lest you in sorrow with them do partake.*

## Of the Kid and Wolf.

**A** *Kid a Wolf did through a window 'spy,  
And jeer'd him heavily as he pass'd by.  
The Wolf did let him by himself to preach,  
Because he saw he was quite out of reach.  
Quoth then the Wolf, it is not you me jeer,  
But the safe place, which now I can't come near.*

## M O R.

*When time and place do serve, some bold do grow ;  
Proud doth the Cock on his own dunghil crow.*

## Of the Afs.

**A** *Gar dners Afs did from his Master go,  
Thinking to mend himself, it prov'd not so.  
He chose a Brick-lay'r next, which loads him sore,  
With heavy Tiles, and him he'd serve no more.  
Though seldom comes a better, most do say ;  
He chose a Tanner next for to obey.*

Noluit huic tandem sessus servire magistro,  
Hunc metuit corium tingere velle suum.

*M O R.*

Hæc Fabella notat multos non esse retentos  
Arte suâ, tandem deseruisse dolet.

*De Anni & ancillis.*

**C**onservabat Anus Gallum citò voce canorâ,  
E somno Ancillas manè citare suas.  
Conspirant ille tum Gallum tradere morti,  
Surgere sunt factæ tum procul ante diem.

*M O R.*

Incidit in Syllam qui vult vitare Charybdim ;  
Inconsultus *ἄνος* dum petit, urget *ἄχος*.  
Aspice ! consilii recti vir devius errat  
Per totum cœlum, tempore cerne, cave.

*De Asino & Equo.*

**S**E docebat equum fortis melioris Asellus,  
Sed quam deceptus stultus Asellus errat ?  
Pinguibus ( inquit Equus ) vivit fœliciter arvis,  
Sed tandem ad bellum personuere tubæ ;  
Mutavit mentem cum bellica gesta videbat :  
Invidet si tibi qui ( dixit ) Asellus iners.

*M O R.*

*At length this Master he could not abide,  
For he perceiv'd at length he'd tan his hide.*

M O R.

*This Fable shews that some are ne're content  
With their own Trade, and do too late repent.*

Of the Old Woman and the Maids.

**A**N aged Woman once a Cock did keep  
On purpose to awake her Maids from sleep.  
To kill the Cock some-how they did agree,  
At midnight then the Maids were call'd by she.

M O R.

*Some take wrong courses their own state to mend;  
Instead of mending, they do wider rend:  
For want of right advice how most miscarry,  
And take the wrong Saw by the ear; be wary?*

Of the As and the Horse.

**T**HE As the Horse most happy did esteem,  
But was deceiv'd in this his golden dream.  
He said the Horse was fat, more happy far;  
At length the Trumpets sound aloud for war.  
He chang'd his mind when he did troubles see;  
Quoth he, He is an As that envies thee.

E 3

M O R.

( 70 )

*M O R.*

Non contenta suis rebus mens saepe dolores  
Perfert majores, deteriora petit.

*De Leone & Hirco.*

**A**Udax in rupem saltaverat Hircus in altam,  
Atque Leo rogat hunc, ut petat inde fugam.  
Scilicet ut viridi plus se delectet in agro,  
Quis me tum dixit, liberet ungue tuo?

*M O R.*

Est qui consilium vicino præbet iniquum,  
Quod si quis cupiet, plurima damna feret.

*De Vulture.*

**E**NEpulum Vultur quondam celebrabat amænum  
Ad cænam volucres nocte venire vocat.  
Et ventas salvere jubet, cunctasque salutat  
Omnes, sed tandem devorat ore suo.

*M O R.*

Alloquitur qui te blande, non omnis amicus,  
Nam sub amicitia maximus hostis adest.

*De*

M O R.

*Lo ! discontented persons often smart ,  
Who chuse the worst, and leave the better part.*

*Of the Lyon and the Goat.*

**T**HE nimble Goat upon a rock did skip,  
The Lyon her advis'd from thence to leap ,  
To take the pleasure of the pleasant field  
Quoth she, Who then me from thy paws shall shield ?

M O R.

*Some men there are, which their advice impart,  
Which if you take, they'l laugh, and you shall smart.*

*Of the Vultur.*

**T**HE Vultur made a feast, and did invite  
The other birds to sup with her at night.  
With welcomes she at first did them befriend,  
But of them all she made a prey in th' end.

M O R.

*All are not friends that unto thee speak fair ;  
Pretended friends are the worst foes ; beware.*

*De Cæco & Claudio.*

**T**Radita largitio est duo stabant rebus egenti,  
 Ut caperent munus divitis ante fores.  
 Unus erat cæcus, pedibus sed claudicat alter,  
 Hi statuunt unam sed simul ire viam.  
 Cæcus portabat Claudum, dum claudus ocellos  
 Cæco præbet, opem præbet uterque suam.  
 Sic Claudī visus dederat bona lumina Cæco,  
 Ut posset rectâ tutius ire viâ.  
 Elocat iste pedes, dabat alter lumen, egestas,  
 Mutuâ & alternâ damna rependit ope.

*M O R.*

Excitat ingenium paupertas sæpè virorum,  
 Dirigit & sensus ad magis apta suos.  
 Et vetus hoc dictum manet altâ mente repòstum.  
 Est durum telum nempe carere viris.

*De Anseribus & Gruibus.*

**A**nseribus Gruibusque fuit spoliatus agellus,  
 Effugere ( morâ non retinente ) grues ;  
 Hi levitate suâ fugere pericula retis,  
 Anseribus gravidis, fit citò rete tenax.

## Of the Blind man and the Lame;

**T**W O men did hear of ( which were very poor )  
 The dealing of a dole at some mans door.  
 The one was blind, the other lame was he,  
 To go together both they did agree.  
 The Blind man took the lame upon his back,  
 The lame man lent him eyes, which feet did lack;  
 The Lame mans sight did make the Blind to see  
 How to go right, with great dexterity.  
 The one lent legs, the other lent his eyes,  
 Which good expedient both their wants supplies.

## M O R.

Crosses do often times stir up the wit,  
 Direct our senses to the things most fit.  
 This proverb surely will not be forgot,  
 That cruel need doth make the old wife trot.

## Of the Geese and Cranes.

**T**H E Geese and Cranes a plot of ground did waste,  
 The Cranes were lighter and away could haste.  
 So they escap'd from him that did pursue,  
 And left the heavy Goose, they'r taken too.

## M O R.

Urbs inopina malis subito cum cingitur hostis  
 Infidiis, dives paupere peior erit.  
 Nam poterit captare fugam tunc temporis Irus,  
 Sed dives lucro sæpe tenetur opum.

*De Leone & Taur.*

**D**UM Taurus visum properat vitare Leonem,  
 Obveniēns hircus devomit ore minas.  
 Huncque ferire studet cornu, sed si procul esset  
 Ipse Leo, quam hircus scetidus imple foret.

## M O R.

Sunt qui gaudebunt alienis ( crede ) periclis  
 Insultant, miseros cum per amara premunt.

*De duobus Amicis & Urso.*

**O**Bvius occurrit Leo sævus forte duobus,  
 Unus erat pedibus percelat, atque fugit.  
 Arboris ascendit ramos, procumbit & alter  
 Præhens humi tanquam mortuus ipse fuit.  
 Aures ejus acer tetigit naso Ursus olenti.  
 Ne minimum motum repperit, ille fugit;  
 Talia voce refert, tunc alter ab arbore dixit,  
 Ursus quid tibi, dic, sic redivivus ait,



## M O R.

*When that a city is besieg'd and won,  
The rich is more than poor by far undone.  
The poor at such a time may get away;  
The rich man often doth a Captive stay.*

## Of the Lyon and Bull.

**T**HE Bull a Lyon meets, did haste away;  
The Goat appearing, threatned her to stay.  
And with his horns attempted him to push;  
Had Lyon farther been, he'd made him blush.

## M O R.

*Some do insult o're men in misery,  
And strive to add to their calamity.*

## Of the two Friends and the Bear.

**A**S two friends went, them a fierce Bear did meet;  
The one more swift, betook him to his feet  
And climb'd a tree; the other on the ground  
Feign'd himself dead, as fallen in a fount.  
The Bear doth smell, about his ears doth hover,  
But could no motion nor least breath discover.  
So left him; then said t'other from the tree,  
What wast the Bear did whisper unto thee?

He

Me bene præmonuit talem fugitare sodalem  
Prædixit mihi, qui non cavet ante, dolet.

*M O R.*

Rara avis in terris est certe verus amicus,  
Res adversa animo sed patienda bono.

*De duabus Ollis.*

**Æ** Neusen Cyathus luteusq; in flumine nabant  
Sejunctum luteus se procul esse cupit.  
Tum dixit luteus, tandem perterritus æri  
Væ mihi, si minime tangimus, heu ! pereo.

*M O R.*

Utuntur qui se majori sæpe dolebunt,  
Et de jure suo cedere, sæpe solent.  
Æquali, paribusque magis fit vita beata,  
Jus æquum si vis, sic decet esse, cave.

*De Tauris & Leone.*

**B** I S duo pascebant Tauri sæliciter arvo,  
Hosque videns prædas certat habere Leo.  
Imprimis sejungit eos percallidus arte,  
Unum quemque suo protinus ore necat.

*He said, quoth he, that I it once would rue,  
Did not I shun so foul a Bear as you.*

## M O R.

*A sure and certain friend is hard to find;  
But crosses must be born with patient mind.*

## Of the two Pots.

**A** *Brass and earthen Pot in Thames did float,  
One from the other wisht it self remote.  
The earthen pot repli'd unto the brass,  
If that we meet, I shall be broke, alas!*

## M O R.

*Who live with greater than themselves, oft smart,  
And sometimes with their right are forc'd to part.  
Equals, or like with like, do best agree;  
It must be so, if you'l fair dealing see.*

## Of the Bulls and Lyon.

**F** *Our Bulls by chance did once together feed.  
A Lyon spy'd them, and of them had need.  
He us'd some craft to make them part asunder;  
When they were sever'd, he then got his plunder.*

## M O R.

Quam multum nostrum lædit divisio regnum,  
 Mens unita & amor murus amœnus erit.  
 Nos igitur placido cuncti jungemur amore;  
 Tutior & nobis optima vita foret.

*De Abiete & Dumno.*

**I**Rridens Abies veprem sic (aspice) dixit,  
 Utilis es Soli tu rube parve foco.  
 Temno tuum dixit rubus altum culmen honoris,  
 Ascia discindet te peracuta brevi.

## M O R.

Concomitant luctus magni res sæpe secundas,  
 Sæpe viros tenues, paxque, salusque beant.

*De avaro & invido.*

**E**Cce fuere duo simul invidus & vir avarus,  
 Qui conspirabant rem rogitare Jovem.  
 Respondens illis supremus Jupiter inquit,  
 Quod cupitis vobis hac ego lege dabo.  
 Alter ut accipiat geminum, quod vir rogat alter  
 Si non annuitis nunc ego reddo nihil.  
 Alter, tunc auripondus quam grande rogabat,  
 Alter, ut edocuit mensque maligna rogat.

Effodias

## M O R.

*Divisions do a Kingdom mainly wrong :  
Where peace and concord is, the fence is strong.  
Let's joyn in love, and live in unity;  
The safest life we may enjoy thereby*

## Of the Fir-tree and the Bramble.

**T**HE lofty Fir-tree scorn'd the Bramble sore:  
Fit for the fire, quoth he, thou'rt worth no more  
The Bramble said, I'de not be in thy place,  
Some fatal ax will shortly thee deface.

## M O R.

*A high condition troubles do attend,  
While safety doth the meaner sort befriend*

## Of the Covetous man and the Envious man.

**T**WO men, of Jove something to ask, agree,  
The one most covetous was held to be;  
The other envious ; Jove did reply,  
On this condition, I'll not you deny ;  
Provided what is asked by the one,  
The other double shall receive, or none.  
One ask'd of him more gold for to inherit.  
The other ask'd like to his envious spirit.

Strike

Effodias unum, tunc invidus inquit ocellum,  
Si modo cæcetur jam miser iste rapax.

*M O R.*

Invidus alterius rebus macrescit opimis,  
Alterius rebus rumpitur invidiâ.  
Invidus in medium se volvet sæpe periculum,  
Ut laqueis alium clauderet iste suis.

*De Pavone & Grue.*

**I**nsultare Grues cœpit Junonius ales,  
De nitidis plumis splendida jactat avis.  
Grus dixit nostris summo feror æthere pennis,  
Tu potes ad culmen vix volitare domus.

*M O R.*

Est qui sæpe suo præstat virtute sodali,  
Plus memorem mentem cæcus habere solet.  
Singulus ingenii est sælici parte beatus.  
Non contemnendus, qui caret arte tuâ.  
Pavo licet pulcher plumas ostentat amœnas,  
In volitando tamen grus superare potest.

*De Corvo.*

**E**N! quondam venit Corvus sitibundus ad ollam  
Subvertique nequit viribus ista suis.

Non

*Strike one eye out, quoth he, for 'tis my mind,  
So that this raking miser might be blind.*

## M O R.

*Envy is such a thing which makes men pine,  
When others in prosperity do shine.  
The envious will e'n themselves confound,  
So they may get another in the pound.*

## Of the Peacock and Crane.

**T**HE Peacock proud did cock-crow o're the Crane,  
And of his curious feathers boasts amain.  
The Crane reply'd, I scare most swift on high,  
But to the house-top thou canst scarcely fly.

## M O R.

*Some do excel in some one property,  
The blind may have the better memory.  
Lo, each man is with some good gift adorn'd,  
Let no man then for what he lacks, be scorn'd.  
Though of their feathers Peacocks proudly boast,  
In goodly wings the Crane excellith most.*

## Of the Crow and the Pitcher.

**T**HE thirsty Crow espy'd a certain pot  
With water in't, but make it fall could not.

Non potuit tangi, tam fundo lymphæ resedit,  
 Quam procul heu distat ( quam sitiebat ) aqua,  
 Elevat injectis volucris plus cauta lapillis  
 Lympham, tam gravidam qua fugat arte sitim.

*M O R.*

Viribus ingenium præstat, nam rebus egenis,  
 Hoc sunt præmoniti tutius ire viri.

*De Leone & Venatore:*

**Q**uærebatur erat melior quis viribus, inquit,  
 Tum Leo se cunctis plus superasse feris.  
 Viribus en ! homini præsto, Leo dixerat audax ;  
 Venator retulit, teque probare decet.  
 Viribus heu ! minor es, picturam nempe cruentam  
 Monstrat, quâ moveat membra timore Leo.  
 Materiam superabat opus, nam pictor ocellos  
 Humanos mirâ decipit arte sua.  
 ( Ecce ) leoninum caput indicat ense resectum  
 Deposita gremio ( triste cruore ) viri.  
 Tum Leo respondet pictori gratia restat,  
 Si pictor fuero fors foret æqua tibi.  
 Humanum monstrem pictum caput ungue leonis,  
 Sicque malam causam protegis, arte, dolo.

*M O R.*

Quod vulgo dici solet, hoc bene sentio dictum,  
 Nomina sunt culpæ qui speciosa dabunt.

Hocq;



*The water was so low, he could not get  
One drop thereof, his thirsty throat to wet.  
By casting pebbles in't he did devise  
To praise the water, and his want supplies.*

## M O R.

*Wit passe th strength when men are hard bested,  
'Tis it that hits the right nail on the head.*

## Of the Lyon and the Hunter.

**I***T was debated which in strength was best,  
The Lyon said, that he excell'd the rest.  
In strength said he, I far excel a man;  
Rèpli'd the Hunter, Prove it if you can.  
For I do it deny, you weaker are.  
A picture shews, thinking to make him stare.  
So lively had the Painter plaid his part,  
Which almost cozen'd natures eye with art.  
A Lyons head chopt off, from off his body,  
Laid in a mans lap, for to make a noddy.  
The Lyon said, Thanks to the Limners due,  
If we were Limners, we'd deal so by you.  
We'd paint a mans head in a Lyons clutches;  
You help a lame dog o're the stile with crutches.*

## M O R.

*So is the Proverb fairly understood,  
Some use their craft to make a lame cause good.*

Hocque igitur verè cunctis bene fabula monstrat,  
Aulædus præstat, si citharista deest.

*De Rustico & Juvenca.*

**R**usticus emit homo magna mercede juvencam,  
Quæ nunquam fuerat (credite) juncta iugo.  
Indomitata fuit, nam cornu fecerat ictus  
Possset herus mores non tolerare suos.  
Cornua proscindit, sed adhuc tamen ista repugnat,  
Et retinet gestus bestia sæva feros.  
Ille jugum imponit tandem profertur aratro,  
Obitrepat & pedibus concitat ista lutum.

*M O R.*

Naturam expellas furcâ, licet usque recurrat,  
In laqueo retinet consuetudo mali.

*De Patre familias & Viatore.*

**C**andidus hospicio capiebat rusticus olim  
Quendam, cum tempus frigoris acre fuit.  
Afflavit digitos, caulamque interrogat alter ;  
Dixerat ut tali ferveat arte manus.  
Inflavit rursus decoctum sæpe liquorem,  
Ut citius (dixit) frigeat istud ago.  
Gestus hic incertus facit, ut dubitaverit hospes  
Pellitur iste suâ jussus abire domo.

*This Fable surely plainly forth doth hold,  
One tale is good until another's told.*

Of the Country-man and the Heifer.

**O**NE bought a Heifer which he had bespoke,  
Which not as yet was custom'd to the yoke.  
He was unruly, and did push his horn,  
His ugly base tricks could not well be born.  
His master cropt his horns, that would not do;  
For still some mad tricks he did strangely shew.  
Then to the yoke and plough he him did bring,  
But he with shuffling feet the dirt did fling.

M O R.

*Fair means nor foul will some mens wills subdue,  
They will not leave what they'r accusum'd to.*

Of the House-keeper and Traveller.

**O**NE entertain'd a Traveller when cold,  
'T was winter-time, and he was something old.  
He blew his hand, his Landlord it did spy,  
The cause demanded, he made this reply;  
To make it warm: again his broth he blew,  
Ask'd why? he said, I this to cool it do.  
These shuffling tricks did make his Landlord doubt,  
And for his double tongue he him turn'd out.

## M O R.

Præcaveas qualem tibi jungis sponte sodalem,  
Mos cujus narrat, qualis amicus erit.

*De Apro.*

**I**N segetem saltabat aper spoliabat agellum,  
Aures ob crimen perdidit iste suas.  
Tunc audax rursus prædictum intravit in arvum,  
Agricola in laqueo tum cito corpus habet.  
Atque suo domino pro pingui munere misit,  
Sic statuit multos exhilarare dape.

## M O R.

Quot rapiunt furtim, spoliant, violenter abundant,  
Et scelus hoc sua mens quam leve ducit iners?  
Incidit in foveam, conjungere præstat avenas  
In testis, subito quam male fune rapi.

*De Piscibus.*

**S**E nantes fluvio pisces præstare putabant  
Piscibus omnimodis quos mare grande tenet.  
Respondit Phocas piscis maris optimus hæres,  
Ad mensas regum copia nostra venit.  
Sed vos pisciculi parvo qui vivitis amne,  
Estis pauperibus sæpius ( ecce ) cibus.

Præ-

## M O R.

*Into what company you come, beware ;  
Whose shuffling tricks do sometimes them declare.*

## Of the Boar.

**A** Boar into the standing-corn did get  
Once and again, he lost both ears for it.  
A third time then he ventur'd once again,  
The Tenant then did on his body strain.  
And to his Landlord he the same did send ;  
For, for a present he did it intend.

## M O R.

Some are fool-hardy, pilfer, steal, and plunder,  
They cry, ' I will be but a nine days wonder.  
Harm watch, harm catch, a man had better thatch,  
Than by such courses meet with one Jack Ketch..  
The pitcher to the well may oft have past,  
Which notwithstanding comes home crackt at last.

## Of the Fishes.

**T**H E fresh fish that do in the river dwell,  
Pretended they all sea-fish did excel.  
But Phocas took it ill, a choice sea-fish  
Made this reply, We are for Nobles dish.  
You mean folks serve ; which is of greater note,  
Is best determin'd by the peoples vote.

Præstant ( sic statuit populus ) qui pluris emuntur,  
Nos tum præstantes indicat esse forum.

*M O R.*

Velle suum cuique est nec voto vivitur uno,  
Mens sua cuique placet, se sua vota tenent.  
Non aurum est quodcunq; micat splendente colore,  
Scilicet est aurum quod probat ignis acer.

*De Bove & Mure.*

**M**US saltare Bovem fecit mordendo parumper,  
Effugit in latebras, tangere bosque nequit.  
Commotus bos voce minas fundebat acerbis,  
Sed bovis à tactu mus bene tutus erat.

*M O R.*

Fortior oecumbit superatus sæpe minori,  
Pectora nam forti sunt potiora manu.

*De Rustico & Hercule.*

**H**ærebat plaustrum cuiusdam pulvere fixum,  
Is statim querulas fundit ab ore preces.  
Respondetur, equi cogantur verberare duro,  
Junge manum rotulae, tum tibi vota dabo.

*M O R.*

*The Market-price will this thing set to right,  
He that is sold for most, exceedeth quite.*

M O R.

*It is a thing most incident to man,  
Each one to think that his own geese are swan.  
All is not gold; but 'tis without denial,  
That that is gold which will endure the tryal.*

Of the Bull and the Mouse.

**A** *Mouse did bite a Bull, and made him leap;  
Into a mouse hole it did forthwith creep.  
The Bull was angry, him did threaten sore;  
The Mouse was safe, the Bull saw him no more.*

M O R.

*The greater sometime are by lesser beat;  
And policy doth often strength defeat.*

Of the Country-man and Hercules.

**A** *Country man whose cart stuck in the mire,  
To Hercules strait put up his desire;  
He said, Up, whip thy horses, they'll draw free;  
Then shoulder up thy wheel, I'll prosper thee.*

M O R.

## M O R.

Rebus in adversis precibus fortuna repugnat  
 Ignavis, vincit sedulitate manus.  
 Nocturnâ versato manu, versato diurnâ,  
 Tum flabit velis aura secunda tuis.

*De Pardo & Vulpe.*

**E**N! Pardus varia formosus pelle tumebat  
 Fastu, quem Vulpes talia cauta monet.  
 In cute formâ tua est solum tibi sume colores,  
 Quos sine mente geris, nil valere mihi.

## M O R.

Mens & fortuna simul non una sede morantur,  
 Qui præstat forma, pectore sæpe minor.

*De Simiis.*

**R**EX Ægyptiacus docuit saltare tenellos  
 Simiolos, mirum credula turba putat.  
 Illis hi pueri puerili veste videntur,  
 Saltabant mira, quis putet arte sua.  
 Demissis nucibus medio monstrantur aperte,  
 Namque nucum fractu Simia quæque patet.  
 Tum cessant subito saltare, nucesque refringunt,  
 His natura redit, consuetudo vetus.

## M O R.



## M O R.

*When in a ditch, we must not idle be,  
and say, God help us; that will not us free.  
We must be diligent, then without doubt,  
What we do faill in, God will help us out.*

## Of The Libbard and the Fox.

**A** Libbard which with beauntious spots was deckt,  
Him being swell'd with pride, the Fox thus checkt;  
Thy beauty's but skin-deep, a pin for it;  
Take thou thy beauty, and give me the wit.

## M O R.

*Beauty and Wisdom do not always meet;  
'Tis rare to find one beautiful, discreet.*

## Of the Apes.

**A** King of Egypt taught some Apes to dance,  
Which peoples admiration did advance.  
They went for boys, were clad in such attire,  
And for their dancing all did them admire.  
One letting fall some nuts, did them discover,  
That they were real Apes indeed, no other.  
They left their dancing, and soon fell a cracking;  
Nature return'd, old customs wont be lacking.

## M O R.

## M O R.

Naturam expellas furcâ, licet usque recurret,  
 In laqueo claudit consuetudo tenax.  
 Nil recte in vitâ dices faciesve Minervâ,  
 Mente leonina, nam Leo semper erit.

*De Aranea & Podagra.*

**C**ONveniunt obiter duo, aranea & ipsa Podagra,  
 Hospes & hospitium cepit uterque suum.  
 Intrat prima quidem cûjûsdam divitis aulam,  
 Inde citò scopis pulsa repulsa fuit.  
 Pauperis atque casam defessa podagra petebat,  
 Hic tenuis victus vixque cubile iuit.  
 Postera nocturnos aurora removerat ignes  
 Conveniunt, narrant quid sibi contigerat.  
 Tunc sedes statuere suas mutare, podagra  
 Ista petit Cræsum, pauperem & ista petit.  
 Mollibus excipitur lectis, vinoque vetusto,  
 Pinguior & podagræ mensa parata fuit.  
 Et melius tenui cenabat aranea tecto,  
 Hic rarò scopas scilicet illa videt.  
 Protinus est locus his percommodus aptus utrisque,  
 Quod facit ut maneant nunc ut utrisque placet.

## M O R.

Alma salus & opes sunt rarò crede sodales,  
 Sæpe parit morbos copia multa graves.

Qui

## M O R.

*Although some people you should knock o'th' head,  
 They will not leave old customs till they'r dead.  
 To strive against the stream, it is in vain,  
 The Lyon still will Lyons mind retain.*

## Of the Spider and the Gout.

**T**H E Gout and Spider met upon the way,  
 Each took his Inn, and there did make his stay.  
 The Spider turn'd into some great mans house,  
 Whence soon the broom did him disturb and rouse.  
 The Gout into some cottage turn'd aside,  
 But there sad usage did to him betide.  
 Next day they met again each one to tell  
 How they did speed, and what to them befel.  
 To change their quarters then, 'twas their intent;  
 Gout to the Rich, to Poor the Spider went.  
 With pillows soft as down, with Sack and Clarret  
 The Gout was entertain'd, so well did fare it.  
 The Spider better sped, within his cell  
 He saw no besom stirring, lik'd it well.  
 So both were hous'd according to his mind,  
 Which makes them stay where they contentment find.

## M O R.

*Lo! health and wealth don't always go together,  
 Ease breeds disease, which eys the rich doth wisher.*  
 They

Qui vivunt lautè retinentque cubicla, podagra  
Et febris scandunt sæpius ista loca.

*De Mure in cysta nato.*

**M**U S quondam per parva diù fuit incola cystæ,  
Angusto tanquam carcere nata fuit.  
In cysta positus nucibus bene pastus amœnis,  
Per rimam multas viderat ipse dapes.  
Quas petiit, dixitque foras non esse putarem  
Tam præclara, tamen nunc video atque præbo.

*M O R.*

Aspice ! multa latent, ignoti est nulla cupido,  
Quod patet eximium, plus cupietur idem.  
Esse domi semper multis est summa voluptas,  
Crede mihi, bona sunt optima sæpe foràs.

*De Cucurbita & Pino.*

**I**uxta florentem permagna cucurbita pinum  
Crescebat, ramis sæpe voluta suis.  
Hæc debellari debebat tempore, dixit,  
Ipsa super pinum quam bonitate feror !!  
Heu ! nequit id fieri dixit tum florida pinus,  
Teque gelu enudat frondibus acre tuis.  
Ut nix vanaescas, tua gloria tota peribit,  
Orta die hesterno tuque novella tumes ?  
Me male non æstas mordet, nec frigus amarum,  
Perviridis restat (cerne) corona mihi.

*MOR.*

*They that live high, do often keep their chamber,  
For there the Gout and Ague much do clamber.*

Of a Mouſe that was bred in a Cheſt.

**A** *Mouſe within a cheſt immur'd did dwell,  
As if 'twere bred within that little cell.  
Well fed with nuts which there is laid up by,  
It other dainties through a chink did ſpie,  
And made thereto ; I thought abroad, quoth he,  
Was no ſuch chear, but now there is I ſee.*

M O R.

*Of what remains unknown, is no deſire ;  
When things appear beſt we do moſt admire.  
Some think at home 'tis beſt to always be,  
But ſure abroad is more variety.*

Of the Gourd and the Pine-tree.

**A** *Springing Gourd did grow cloſe by a Pine,  
And with his branches thereinto did twine.  
'Twas full high time this boaiſting Gourd to crop,  
Which ſaid, in goodneſs I the Pine out-top.  
How can that be ? the Pine did answer make,  
One froſt will ſo n away thy greenneſs take.  
Thy flouriſhing will ſoon like Snow decay ;  
An Upſtart brags, that roſe but yeſter day.  
Nor heat, nor cold can keep my glory down,  
A freſh green mantle doth me always crown.*

M O R.

## M O R.

Floriduli multi sunt nostrâ gente novelli,  
 Qui sibi fallaci plurima fraude parant.  
 Ingentes augentur opes cum tempore parvo,  
 Has acquisitas non sine fraude putes.  
 Labentur subito male parta cucurbita tanquam  
 Hæc pereunt, nunquam fraude parata manent.

*De Accipitre columbam sequente.*

**A**ccipiter citò captus erat captare Columbam  
 Dùm studuit multum sine doloris habet.  
 Agricola rogat hic ut se dimittere vellet ;  
 Dixit non læsi te, mihi parce, precor.  
 Neve Columba tibi nocuit responderat alter,  
 Innoceum rostro quæris edace tuo.

## M O R.

Qui lædunt alios sunt certe mente maligni,  
 Attamen in laqueum quam citò sæpe ruunt.  
 Infantes sunt qui sine caula lædere certant,  
 sed subito pœnam dat Deus ipse parem.

*De Rustico flumen transituro.*

**P**ertumuit quidam permagnis imbribus amnis,  
 Quem transiturus vir peregrinus erat.

Hæc

## M O R.

*There's many upstarts in this present nation,  
 Who make a shift by fraud to raise their station.  
 Soon rais'd estates them well suspect may we  
 To be obtained by false treachery.  
 Soon got, soon gone, they like the gourd will blast,  
 For wealth that's gained so, will never last.*

*Of the Hawk that pursued the Pidgeon.*

*A Hawk was catch'd; that did a Dove intend  
 Himself to catch, and sorrow was his end.  
 He beg'd the tenant for to let him go,  
 I hurt not you, Sir, ( he replied so )  
 Nor the Dove you, the tenant said again;  
 But yet you would the innocent have slain.*

## M O R.

*They who do others wrong, malicious are,  
 Yet often fall themselves into a snare.  
 Some most unjustly wrong the innocent,  
 But God doth bring on them just punishment.*

*Of the Country-man that was to pass over a river,*

*A Certain river which great shores did swell,  
 Was cross'd by one, who never knew it well.*

Hæc secum dixit tacitus, me incedere præstat,  
 En ! ubi pertacito præterit unda sono.  
 Exploravit aquam, reperit magis esse profundas,  
 Illic ( quas tacitas inveniebat ) aquas :  
 Perspexitque vadum, quò magno murmure lympha  
 Obstrepuit, potuit tutius ire viam.

## M O R.

Sunt qui voce suâ vicinis magna minantur,  
 Sed canis oblatrans mordet hic ore minus.  
 Ne metuas mala verba, minati sæpe supersunt,  
 Fucati comites plus tibi namque nocent.  
 Illorum contemne minas, breve ( cerne ) feroci  
 Est vaccæ cornu, negligè, temne minas.

*De Columba & Pica.*

**C**UR ita composuit nidum, sic Pica Columbam  
 Perrogat à spolio non bene tutus erat.  
 Quæ sumus infontes nos una sede moramur  
 Inquit, simplicitas nostra manere facit.

## M O R.

Sæpius infonti sunt magna pericula, cunctis  
 Dicere certat ave, væ sibi grande trahit.  
 Qui mentem sine fraude gerit, bene cuncta putabit .  
 De cunctis, quoties læditur ante cavet.



*He with himself this observation made,  
Where waters stillest are, 'tis best to wade.  
He sounded them, and found the deepest place  
To be, where stillness did the waters grace.  
And found them shallow which aloud did roar,  
'Twas easie there to pass, as on the shore.*

## M O R.

*With heavy threats somewhat they'l do, they'l boast,  
Yet dogs do bite the least, that bark the most.  
Fear not such threats; for threatned folks live long,  
Pretended friends shall do thee far more wrong.  
Like barking dogs their threatnings have in scorn;  
The cow which is most curst, hath shortest horn.*

## Of the Pidgeon and the Magpie.

**M***Agpie would know why Dove did build her nest,  
So that her young for robbers could not rest.  
In one place always ( thus the Dove did say )  
'Tis our simplicity makes us to stay.*

## M O R.

*The innocent do often harm receive,  
Who none suspect, and well of all believe;  
Who mean no hurt, do think that none's intended,  
And by this fond conceit are often rended.*

*De Accipitre & Cuculo.*

**A**ccipiter contra Cuculum quam frenduit ira,  
 Quod vermes illi scilicet esca fuit.  
 Assidue nutrit edax se carne Columbæ,  
 Atque malum cuculo rem vel adesse cupit.  
 Accipiter tandem capitur, punitur acerbo  
 Letho, quem Cuculus fune perire videt.  
 Gaudebat raptis vescit hic conviva Columbis,  
 Quam minus is metuit morte perivit edax.  
 Præstabat ventrem cohibere, responderat alter  
 Quam longe collum tendere fune tuum ?

*M O R.*

Vir stultus propriæ clam ponit retia vitæ,  
 Et ferrum jugulo præparat acre suo.  
 Obsta principio vitiis, præcautior esto,  
 Fatale incauto vel tibi rete paras.

*De Asino & Vitula.*

**U**N A cum Vitulâ simul en pascebat Asellus,  
 Et viridi campo pascua læta vorant.  
 Vociferante tubâ veniens discernitur hostis,  
 Non procul à campo scilicet hostis erat.  
 Confugiamus (ait Vitulus) respondit at alter,  
 Effuge si velles, ipse manere volo.  
 Hostes te captum jugulabunt, ore vorabunt  
 Perpinguem carnem, quando superstes ero.

Nam

## Of the Cuckow and the Hawk.

**T**HE Hawk sore angry did the Cuckow chide,  
 Which fed on earth-worms, and eat nought beside.  
 As for the Hawk he on good Pidgeons fed,  
 And wish'd the other for his earth-worms dead.  
 The Hawk was catcht at length, for it did dye,  
 Hang'd by a string; the Cuckow him did spie.  
 With stolen Pidgeons he himself did feast,  
 But met with hanging which he feared least.  
 'Twas better far (the other said) O wretch!  
 To check thy appetite, than so to stretch.

## M O R.

Some privily do lurk for their own life,  
 And for their own throat they do whet the knife.  
 Leave off bad courses, and in time beware  
 You spread a net else, which will self ensnare.

## Of the Ass and the Calf.

**A**N Ass and Calf together once did feed,  
 But as they graz'd together in a mead,  
 A trumpet sounding they did soon espie,  
 The drawing near of some fierce enemy  
 Unto the Ass let's march, the Calf did say,  
 Fly thou (the Ass repli'd) but I will stay.  
 If they thee catch, they thee will surely kill,  
 And feed upon thy carcase; I'll live still.

Nam metuo nullum, feror eni ubicunque locorum,  
Semper iners Asinus nil nisi portat onus.

## M O R.

Est qui præmonitus vir vitat tempore luctus,  
Hic fugit ærumnas liberiore pede.  
Si propriâ terrâ tu sis, vel verna fuisti,  
In pejore loco nil minus esse potes.

*De Vulpe & feminis gallinas edentibus.*

**F**Æmina cum multis celebrabat nobile festum,  
Gallinas Vulpes vidit & ova simul.  
Responsum retulit dapibus si vescerer istis,  
Persævis canibus quam citò præda forem.  
Quædam furtivis epulis tu vesceris, inquit,  
Est proprium quo nos vescimur ipse vides.

## M O R.

Delectat multos alienâ vivere quadrâ,  
Ast auro merito cura coronat opus.  
Fælix assiduo qui vivit sponte labore.  
Dulcius à proprio fonte bibuntur aquæ,  
Vivitur ex rapto sic Fabula nostra notavit,  
Panem alterius quot violenter edunt.

*For none I fear, the matter standeth so,  
I shall but have my load where ere I go.*

M O R.

*They that in time do dangers well foresee,  
May safe escape them, and away may flee.  
Who was, or is a slave, can be no more,  
Though he should happen on the Turkey shore.*

Of the Fox and the Women that eat the Hens.

**W***ith Hens and Eggs some Women feasting were,  
Which rare good dainties made the Fox to  
stare.*

*The Fox repli'd, If I should fare so high,  
The dogs would bark, and bite me presently.  
One said, With stolen Hens thou oft dost feast;  
But what we eat, it is our own thou see'st.*

M O R.

*Some love to have in ev'ry boat an Oar,  
They shew mad tricks, and have an hundred more.  
Fools will be meddling where they ha'nt to do;  
But he that winneth Gold, may wear it too.  
Some eat their own bread, such are happy still,  
That water out of their own cistern fill.  
But some there are, as we may learn from hence,  
Who always drink the wine of violence.*

*De viro Apollinem tentante.*

**A**D Delphum faciebat iter vir callidus olim,  
 Fallat ut oraculum nititur artē suā.  
 Viventem astutus avem sub veste tenebat,  
 Annon hæc vivit ( dic mihi dixit ) avis,  
 Si dixit, vivit, voluit tum tradere morti,  
 Est ( si dixisset ) mortua, viva foret.  
 Ut tibi sit libitum, tum respondebat Apollo,  
 Vivam, aut extinctam tu mihi ferre potes.

*M O R.*

Est tam difficilis quam vir iners nulla probatus,  
 Est hujus spacio vita probata brevi.  
 Innumeras fraudes sub vafro pectore gestat,  
 Dum latet is socio non latet iste Deo.

*De Nyctrice, Mergo & Vepre.*

**N**Yctrix & Mergus gaudent cum Vepre per  
 æquor  
 Cum mercativis mercibus ire simul.  
 Nyctrix assumpsit largum pro scenore nummum,  
 Portavit vestes cum sociisque rubus.  
 Attulit & secum mergus multi æris acervum,  
 Hi tres pergravida jam mare puppe secant.  
 Dum fera nimbofo tumuerunt æquora vento  
 Cymba perit, fugiunt forte pericla maris.

Equoream

Of the man that tempted *Apollō*.

**A** Crafty fellow unto *Delphos* went,  
 To try the Oracle 'twas his intent.  
 Under his cloke a Sparrow he did hold,  
 Dead or alive is this? he asked bold.  
 If that he said alive, he it would kill;  
 If dead, he meant that then it should live still.  
 Whether of them you please it is, said he,  
 Dead or alive it may produced be.

M O R.

No ware is harder to be known than man,  
 Although his life is measur'd by a span.  
 Innum'rous cunning, subtil tricks hath he,  
 There is but one doth all his Actions see.

Of the Bat, the Bramble and the Cormorant.

**A** Cormorant, a Bramble and a Bat  
 Would merchandize, all three agree to that.  
 Bat took up money upon usury,  
 The Bramble clothes, one of the company.  
 The cormorant he all in brags did deal;  
 To sea they ventur'd to promote their weal.  
 The ship was cast away by stress of weather,  
 They some-how to the land escap'd together.

Then

**Æquoream juxta ripam tum mergus obibat,  
Invigilans æs quod projicit unda maris.  
En ! Nyctrix nunquam nisi venta nocte videtur,  
Nam lucem ( cum sit debitor ) ista fugit.  
Arripit & vepres dum quisque perambulat agrum,  
Ut reparet damnum quod mare grande dedit.**

**M O R.**

**Velle suum cuique est, nec voto vivitur uno;  
Omnis thesaurus, mens coeuntque simul.**



*Then dwelt the Cormorant near the sea-side,  
To see what brags was cast up by the tide.  
The Bat appears not in the day, but night ;  
And being much in debt, he shuns the light.  
The Bramble bath a snatch at all that pass,  
For to recruit what clothes he lost, alas.*

## M O R.

*Each talk of their own Trade, and you will find,  
That where the treasure is, there is the mind.*

*Of the Country-fellow that obtained to speak with  
a Lawyer by the bleating of a Kid.*

**O**N E had occasion for a Lawyers use,  
Was put off daily with some blind excuse.  
His Clark denied him at home to be ;  
The Country-man was backward in his Fee.  
But afterward betbought himself, and then  
He brought a Kid, when next he came agen.  
To make his Kid to bleat, he pincht him sore ;  
The Clark then hearing it, strait ope't the door.  
Lawyers are busie, or else not at home  
Unto all persons, who without money come.

## M O R.

*All fish are taken, whatsoe're you will,  
 If that you angle with a silver quill.  
 Doctors and Lawyers near of kin they be,  
 They visions (both) of Angels love to see.*

Of the two young men and the Cook.

**M***Eat from a Cook two young men stole away,  
 Suspected were, the fact denied they.  
 The man that stole it, said, He had it not;  
 They two together closely laid their plot.  
 He that receiv'd it, said, That he stole none;  
 The Cook was forc'd to let them both alone.*

---

Here

*Here follows a Collection of  
English Proverbs, with their  
true sense and meaning fully  
explained.*

## I.

**T**O kill two birds with one stone: that is,  
When two businesses are dispatched at one  
and the same time, with one and the same labour.

## II.

Many talk of *Robin Hood* that never shot in his  
Bow: that is, Many talk of things which they un-  
derstand not.

## III.

'Tis better to play at small Games, than to stand  
out: that is, Half a loaf is better than none at all.

## IV.

Money makes the mare to go: that is, Money  
commands all things.

## V.

Hungry Dogs will eat dirty Puddings: that is,  
When a man is pinch'd with hunger, any thing will  
go down.

## VI.

Never a Barrel the better Herring: that is, The  
one is as bad as the other.

## VII.

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VII.

Birds of a feather flock together : that is, Like  
keep company with like.

VIII.

Pepper is black, yet it hath a good smack; Snow  
is white, yet lyes in the dike : that is, There is no  
conveniency, but what may have some inconveni-  
ency attending of it.

IX.

Near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin : that is,  
A man ought to consult his own good in the first  
place.

X.

As you brew, so you bake : that is, Self do,  
self have.

XI.

Save a Thief from the Gallows, and he'll cut  
your throat : that is, do an unthankful person a  
Courtesie, and he will do you some Discourtesie.

XII.

Out of the Frying-pan into the fire : that is,  
When a man runs out of an ill condition into a  
worse.

XIII.

At latter Lammas : that is, Never.

XIV.

A burnt Child dreads the fire : that is, A man  
that hath once felt a danger, fears the same again.

XV.

That which is bred in the bone, will never out  
of the flesh : that is, Custom is a second nature, or  
'tis hard to leave what one is accusom'd to.

XVI.

( III )

XVI.

Need makes the old Wife trot : that is, Necessity makes men to use their best wits.

XVII.

To strive against the stream : that is, Labour in vain.

XIII.

As mad as a March-Hare : that is, He was heavily vex'd.

XIX.

To carry Coals to *Newcastle* : that is, When a man doth a thing that is needless; as when he gives money to the Rich.

XX.

When the Steed's stolen, you shut the Stable-door : that is, When one takes advice after the thing is done.

XXI.

Set a Beggar a horse-back, and he will ride : that is, One that is raised from a low Condition, thinks none so good as himself.

XXII.

Faint heart never won fair Lady : that is, Adventurous persons do better thrive in what they undertake, than timorous.

XXIII.

Jack will never make a Gentleman : that is, Some are fit for one thing, and some for another.

XXIV.

One Swallow makes no Summer : that is, One thing

thing will not do alone, or by it self; is of small account without more.

## XXV.

To hit the nail on the head: that is, When one doth a thing exactly and right.

## XXVI.

The Cart before the Horse: that is, When one goes the wrong way to work.

## XXVII.

A great cry, but little Wool: that is, When a man boasteth much, and performeth little.

## XXVIII.

The Pitch er goes oft to the well, but is broke at last: that is, Though a Thief escape once or twice, yet he is hang'd at last.

## XXIX.

*Robin Hoods* peny-worths: that is, A bad Bargain.

## XXX.

You have brought your Hogs to a fair Market: that is, You have run your self into a great inconveniency.

## XXXI.

Brag is a good dog, and hold-fast is a better: that is, Some brag of more than they can do.

## XXXII.

Play pigs upon the Organs: that is, When one sets about a thing that understands it not.

## XXXIII.

A tale of a Tub: that is, Some blind Story that  
a man

a man doth not know what to make of it.

XXXIV.

Old birds are not caught with chaff : that is,  
Old folks will not be soon cheated.

XXXV.

To set the Fox to keep the Geese : that is,  
When we put in trust an unfaithful person.

XXXVI.

To throw the house out at windows : that is,  
To be exceeding mad and angry.

XXXVII.

The hindmost dog may catch the Hare : that is,  
The unlikeliest thing may sometimes do.

XXXVIII.

To make a Mountain of a Mole-hill : that is,  
To make more of a thing than it is.

XXXIX.

'Tis a good horse that never stumbles : that is,  
The best may sometimes mistake.

XL.

A Shoemaker must not go beyond his Last :  
that is, None must meddle with things that doth  
not concern them.

XLI.

Soft and fair goes far : that is, Things succeed  
best by mature deliberation.

XLII.

Every one thinks his own Geese Swans : that is,  
Every one thinks best of his own matters.

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XLIII.

To live at rack and manger : that is, To have all things plenty.

XLIV.

To help a lame dog over the stile : that is, When we go about to make a bad cause good.

XLV.

Cut your Cloak according to your Cloth : that is, when he that can't do what he would, must do what he can.

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## The plain meaning of the Grammar-Rules.

Q. *Quid significat verbum personale, &c?*

A. A Verb personal agreeth with his Nominative case in Number and Person; as, *Fortuna nunquam perpetuo est bona.*

Here *fortuna* is the word governing, and *est* is the word governed.

Q. S. *Nominat. primæ vel secundæ, &c.* that is,

A. The Nominative Case of the first or second Person is seldom exprest, but understood; as, *Fuge periculum.*

Here *fuge* is the Imperative Mood, Present Tense, Singular Number, second Person, and agrees with the Nominative Case *tu* which is not exprest, but understood.

Q. S. *In verbis quorum significatio, &c.* that is,

A. In Verbs whole signification belongeth only to men, the Nominative of the third Person is often understood, as, *est* he is, *dicunt* they report, *aiunt* they say, *prædicant* they tell it abroad, &c.

Q. S. *Non semper vox casualis, &c.* that is,

A. A casual word is not always the Nominative

Case to the Verb, but sometimes a Verb of the Infinitive Mood, as, *mentiri non est meum*. Here *mentiri* the Infinitive Mood is the Nominative Case to the Verb *est*, as is evident in the Construing; *mentiri* to lie *non est* is not *meum* my property.

Sometimes a Sentence is the Nominative Case to a Verb, as

*Adde quod ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes,  
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse ferus.*

Here the whole Sentence, to wit, *ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes* is the Nominative case to the Verb *emollit*, as you may see in the construing; *Adde* add thou *quod* that *didicisse* to have learned *ingenuas artes* the liberal Sciences *fideliter* faithfully *emollit* mollifieth *mores* mens Manners, *nec sinit* and suffers them not *esse* to be *ferus* brutish.

Q. S. *Aliquando Adverbium cum Genitivo, &c.*

A. Sometimes an Adverb with a Genitive Case is the Nominative Case to the Verb, as *partim virorum ceciderunt in bello*. *Partim virorum* part of the men *ceciderunt* were slain *in bello* in the War. Here *partim virorum* is the Nominative Case to the Verb *ceciderunt*.

Q. S. *Verba Infiniti Modi pro Nom. Accus.*

A. Verbs of the Infinitive Mood set before themselves, an Accusative for a Nominative, as, *gaudente te redisse*. Here *te* is the Accusative Case set before the Infinitive Mood *redisse*. *Gaudeo* I am glad

glad *te redisse* that you are returned.

Q. S. *Verbum inter duos Nominat.* &c. that is

A. A Verb placed between two Nominative Cases of divers Numbers, may agree with either of them ; as, *amantium ira amoris redintegratio est*. *Ira* the falling out *amantium* of Lovers *est* is *redintegratio* the renewing *amoris* of Love. Here is *est* the Verb between two Nominative Cases, to wit, *ira* which is a Nominative Case of the Plural Number, and *redintegratio* which is of the Singular Number. In this sentence you see the Verb agrees with the latter Nominative Case, which is *redintegratio*.

Q. S. *Impersonalia preced.* &c. that is,

A. Impersonals have no Nominative Case going before them ; as, *Tedet me vita*. *Tidet* it irketh *me* *vita* of life. Here *tedet* being a Verb Impersonal hath no Nominative Case.

Q. S. *Nomen multitudinis,* &c. that is,

A. A Noun of multitude is sometimes joyned with the Plural Number ; as, *pars abiere* part is gone. Here is *pars* the Singular Number being a Noun of multitude joyned with *abiere* a Verb of the Plural Number.

Q. S. *Ajektivum cum Substantivo,* &c. that is,

A. An Ajective agrees with the Substantive in Case, Gender, and Number; as, *Rara avis in terris nigroque similima cygno*. *Rara avis* a rare Bird in *terris* in the earth *que* and *similima* most like *nigro* a *cygna* a black Swan. Here *rara* agrees

Substantive *avis* in Case, Gender and Number.

Q. S. *Relativum cum Antecedente*, &c. that is,

A. The Relative agreeth with the Antecedent in Gender, Number and in Person; *vir bonus est quis? Qui consulta patrum qui leges juraque servat.* Here *qui* agrees with the Antecedent *quis* in Gender Number and Person.

Q. S. *Nec unica vox solum*, &c. that is,

A. And not only one word alone, but also sometimes a sentence is put for the Antecedent; *In tempore ad eum veni quod omnium rerum est primum.* Here this sentence *in tempore ad eum veni* is the Antecedent to *quod* the Relative.

Q. S. *Relat. inter duo Anteced.* &c. that is,

A. A Relative placed between two Antecedents of divers Genders sometimes agreeth with the former, and sometimes with the latter; *Ut non procul ab eo flumine quod Saliam vocant.* Here the Relative *quod* agreeth with the former Antecedent, to wit, *flumine.* *Homines tuentur illum globum quae dicitur terra.* Here the Relative *quae* agreeth with the latter Antecedent *terra.*

Q. S. *Quoties nullus Nominat.* &c. that is,

A. As often as no Nominative Case is put between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be the Nominative Case to the Verb; as, *Faelix qui potuit boni fontem visere lucidum.* Here *qui* the Relative is the Nominative case to the Verb *potuit.*

Q. S. *At si Nominat. Relat. & Verbo*, &c. that is,

A. But if the Nominative case be put between

the

the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is governed of the Verb, or of another word which is placed with the Verb in the sentence, as, *Gratia ab officio quod mora tardat abest*. Here *quod* is thrust into the Accusative case, because *mora* is the Nominative case to the Verb *tardat*, &c.

Q. S. *Quum duo Substantiva divers. signif.* that is,

A. When two Substantives of divers significations come together, then the latter is put in the Genitive case, as, *amor nummi* the love of Money.

Q. S. *Proinde hic Genitivus?* that is,

A. Further this Genitive case is very often changed into an Adjective possessive, as, *domus* the house *patri* of my Father *pater* *domus*, my Fathers house.

Q. S. *Excipiuntur quæ in eodem casu*, &c. that is,

A. Nouns are excepted which are put together in the same case by Apposition, as, *Opes irritamenta* Riches the allurements *malorum* of Evils *effodiuntur* are digged out of the earth.

Q. S. *Adjectivum in neutro genere*, &c. that is,

A. An Adjective put alone in the neuter Gender, that is, without a Substantive, sometimes requireth a Genitive case, as *hoc noctis* this night.

Q. S. *Laus & vituperium rei variis modis effertur*.

A. The praise or dispraise of a thing is used divers ways, but more commonly in the Ablative case, or the Genitive, as, *Vir* a man *nulla fide* of no credit, *puer* a Boy *ingenui valis* of a comely

Countenance, *que* and *ingenui pudoris* of honest bashfulness.

Q. S. *Opus & Usus Ablativum exigunt*, &c. that is,

A. *Opus* and *Usus* when they be Latin for need, require an Ablative Case, as, *Opus est nobis* we have need of *authoritate tua* thy Authority.

Q. S. *Adjectiva quæ desiderium notitiant*, &c. that is,

A. Adjectives that signifie desire, knowledg, remembrance, and things contrary to them, govern a Genitive case, as, *natura hominis* of man *est avida desiderii novitatis* of News.

Q. S. *Adjectiva verbalia in ax*, &c. that is,

A. Adjectives in *ax* derived of Verbs likewise govern a Genitive case, as, *audax* adventurous *ingenii* of Nature.

Q. S. *Nomina partitiva*, &c. that is,

A. Nouns Partitives or put partitively, also certain Interrogatives, and some Nouns of number govern a Genitive case, of whom also they borrow their Gender, as, *Accipe* take *utrum horum* whether of these two *maius* thou hadst rather *quisquis* who-soever *Deorum* of the Gods *fuit* he was, &c.

Q. S. *In alio tamen sensu Ablativum*, &c. that is,

A. Yet in other sense they require an Ablative case with a Preposition, as, *primus* the first *ab Hercule* from Hercules.

Q. S. *Usurpantur autem*, &c. that is,

A. But they are used also with these Prepositions

tions *e, de, ex, inter, ante*; as, *alter* the one *e vobis* of you *est* is *Deus* a God, *primus* the chiefeſt *inter omnes* amongſt all.

Q. S. *Interrogativum & ejus redditivum*, &c. that is,

A. The queſtion and the answer thereof ſhall be the ſame Caſe and Tenſe, as, *quarum rerum* of what things *est* is there *nulla ſatietas* no fulneſs *divitiarum* of Riches? *Quid rerum* what buſineſs *nunc geritur* is now a doing *Anglia* in England, *conſulitur* they do conſult *de Religione* of Religion.

Q. S. *Fallit hæc regula quoties*, &c. that is,

A. This Rule faileth as often as the queſtion is made by *cujus, cuja, cujum*, or by a word of divers Conſtructions; as, *Cujum pecus* whoſe Cattle? *accuſaſne* what do you accuſe *furti* of theft, *an* or *homicidii* murder? *utroque* of both.

Q. S. *Denique fallit cum respondendum est*, &c. that is,

A. Laſtly it faileth when we muſt answer by theſe Poſſeſſives, *meus, tuus ſuus*, &c. as, *cujus* whoſe *est* is *hic codex* this Book, *meus* mine.

Q. S. *Comparativa cum exponuntur per quam*, &c. that is,

A. Comparatives when they are expounded by *quam* then, govern an Ablative caſe; as, *argentum* ſilver *est* is *vilius* more baſe *auro* than gold.

Q. S. *Adſiſcunt & alterum Ablativum*, &c. that is,

A. They alſo govern another Ablative caſe, which



which signifieth the measure of exceeding; as, *quanto* by how much *es* thou art *doctior* better learned, *tanto* by so much *geras te* behave thy self *submissius* more lowly.

Q. S. *Adjectiva quibus commodum*, &c. that is,

A. Adjectives wherein is signified profit or disprofit, likeness, unlikeness, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to something, govern a Dative case. *Si* if *facis* thou causest *fit* it may be *idoneus* fit *patrie* for the Country, *utilis* profitable *agro* for the ground.

Q. S. *Quedam ex his quae similitudinem* &c. that is,

A. Some of these which signifie likeness also govern a Genitive case; as, *es* thou art *similis* like *domini* thy Master.

Q. S. *Magnitudinis mensura* &c. that is,

A. The measure of greatness is put after Adjectives in the Accusative case; as, *gnomon* the pin of the Dial *septem pedes longus* seven foot long *reddit* maketh *umbram* the shadow *quatuor pedes longam* four foot long, *non amplius* no more.

Q. S. *Et interdum in Ablativo*, &c. that is,

A. And sometimes it is put in the Ablative case, as, *fons* a Well *latus* broad *pedibus tribus* three foot.

Q. S. *Adjectiva quae ad copiam*, &c. that is,

A. Adjectives which belong to plenty or want, require sometimes an Ablative case, and sometimes a Genitive; as, *amor* love *est* is *fecundissimus* very

full



full of & both *melle* honey, & and *felle* gall, *qua*  
*regio* what Country *in terris* in the earth *non plena*  
 is not full *nostri laboris* of our labour?

Q S. *Nomina diversitatis Ablativum sibi*, that is,  
 A. Nouns of diversity do take after them an  
 Ablative case with a Preposition; as, *a ter* divers  
*ab illo* from him.

Q S. *Nonnunquam etiam Dativum*, &c. that is,  
 A. And sometimes also they require a Dative;  
 as, *diversum* diverse *huic* to this.

Q S. *Adjectiva regunt Ablativum*, &c. that is,  
 A. Adjectives govern an Ablative case signify-  
 ing the cause; as, *pallidus* pale *ira* with anger.

Q S. *Dignus, indignus, praeitus*, &c. that is,  
 A. These Adjectives *dignus, indignus, extorris*,  
 will have an Ablative case; as, *es* thou art *dignus*  
 worthy *odio* of hatred, *qui* who *haberem* had *filium*  
 a son *praeitum* endowed *tali ingenio* with so good a  
 nature.

Q S. *Mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri*, &c. that is,  
 A. The Genitive cases of Primitives are used  
 when passion is signified; as *languet* he languisheth  
*desiderio* for the desire *tui* of thee.

Q S. *Mens, tuus, suus, noster*, &c. that is,  
 A. *Mens, tuus, suus* and *noster*, are used when  
 an Action or the Possession of a thing is noted; as,  
*favet* he favoureth *desiderio tuo* thy desire, *imago*  
*nostra*, that is, our Image which we possess.

Q S. *Hae Possessiva mens, tuus, suus, noster,*  
*vester.*

A. These

A. These Possessives *meus, tuus, noster, vester*, take after them these Genitive cases *ipsius, solius, unius*, &c. *Conjecturam feceris* thou hast conjectured by thy own mind only.

Q. S. *Ipse ex Pronominibus*, &c. that is,

A. *Ipse* of the Pronouns only representeth the signification of three Persons, as, *Ipse vidi* I have seen, *ipse videris* look thou to it, *ipse dixit* he hath spoken, *ipse ego* I my self, *ipse ille* even he, *ipse Hercules* Hercules himself.

Q. S. *Verba Substantiva sum, forem, fio*, that is,

A. *Sum*, *forem*, *fio*, *existo*, and certain Verbs Passives, as, *dicor, vocor, salutor*, with other like will have such case after them as they have before them; as, *fama fama est* is *malum* an evil thing.

Q. S. *Sum Genitivum postulat*, &c. that is,

A. *Sum* requireth a Genitive case as often as it signifieth possession, or to belong to somewhat; as, *pecus* the cattle *est* is *Melibæi* Melebeus's *est* it is *adolescentis* the Duty of a young man *revereri* to reverence *maiores natu* his Elders.

Q. S. *Verba æstimandi Genitivo gaudent*, that is,

A. Verbs of esteeming govern a Genitive case, as, *pecunia* Money *fit* is esteemed *plurimi* very much *passim* abroad.

Q. S. *Flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, assis*, &c. that is,

A. These Genitive cases *flocci, nauci, nihili, pili assis, hujus, truncii*, are put to these Verbs, *æstimo* I esteem, *pendo* I weigh, *facio* I make reckoning of, as, *ego pendo* I esteem *illum* him *flocci*

as nought, *nec* neither *facio* do I regard him *huius* thus much *qui* who *æstimat* esteems *me* *pili* as an hair.

Q. S. *Verba accusandi, damnandi, &c.* that is,

A. Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, and acquitting, require a Genitive case which signifies the fault, as, *oportet* it behoveth *ipsum* him *intueri se* to look unto himself *qui* which *incusat* accuseth *alterum* another man *proberi* of dishonesty.

Q. S. *Vertitur hic Genitivus aliquando in Ablativum, &c.* that is,

A. This Genitive case is turned sometime into an Ablative either with a Preposition or without; as, *si es* if thou be *iniquus* *judex* a partial Judge *in me* against me, *ego te condemnabo* I will condemn thee *eodem crimine* of the same crime, *graviter accusavit* he hath grievously accused *uxorem* his Wife *de pudicitia* concerning her chastity.

Q. S. *Uterq;, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo.*

A. These words *uterque*, *nullus*, *alius*, *neuter*, *alius*, *ambo*, and the superlative degree are not put but in the Ablative case to Verbs of that sort; as, *accusas* dost thou accuse *furti* of theft, *an* or *stupris* of dishonesty, *an* or *utroque* of both.

Q. S. *Satago, misereor, miseresco Genitivum admittunt*, that is,

A. These words *satago*, *misereor* and *miserescor* govern a Genitive case.

Q. S. *Reminiscor obliviscor, memini, &c.* that is,

A. *Reminiscor*, *obliviscor* and *memini* require a Genitive

Genitive case, or an Accusative, as, *reminiscitur* he remembreth *data fidei* his promise.

Q. S. *Potior aut Genitivo, aut Ablativo jungitur*, &c. that is,

A. *Potior* is joyned either to a Genitive case, or an Ablative; as, *Romani* the Romans *potiti sunt* obtained *signorum* the Ensigns & and *armorum* the Weapons, *Troës* the Trojans *egressi* gone out of their Ships *potiti sunt* enjoy *optatâ arenâ* the wished for shore.

Q. S. *Omnia verba acquisitive*, &c. that is,

A. All manner of Verbs require a Dative case with these two tokens *to* and *for* after them, as, *nec seritur* neither is their sowing, *nec metitur* neither is their mowing *mibi* for me *istic* there.

Q. S. *Imprimis verba significantia*, &c. that is,

A. To this Rule belong Verbs that signifie to profit, or disprofit, *non potes* thou canst not *commodare* pleasure, *nec* nor *incommodare* displeasure *mibi* me.

Q. S. *Verba comparandi regunt Dativum*, that is,

A. Verbs of comparing govern a Dative case, as, *sic* so *solebam* I was wont *componere* to compare *magna* great things *parvis* with small.

Q. S. *Verba dandi, & reddendi regunt Dativum*, &c. that is,

A. Verbs of giving and restoring require a Dative case, as, *fortuna* fortune *dedit* hath given *nimium* over much *multis* to many, *satis* enough *nulli* to none.

Q. S. *Verba*

Q. S. *Verba promittendi & solvendi regunt Dativum*, &c. that is,

A. Verbs that signifie to promise or to pay, govern a Dative case, as, *promitto* I promise *tibi* thee; *ac* and *recipio* I take upon me *observaturum* to observe *hac* these things *sanctissime* most devoutly.

Q. S. *Verba imperandi & nuntiandi*, &c. that is,

A. Verbs of commanding and declaring, require a Dative case, as, *pecunia* money *collecta* hoarded up *imperat* commandeth *aut* or *servit* serveth *cuique* every man.

Q. S. *Verba obsequendi & repugnandi*, &c. that is,

A. Verbs that signifie to obey and resist, govern a Dative case, as, *pius filius* a good son *semper* always *obtemperat* obeys *patri* his Father.

Q. S. *Verba minandi & irascendi*, &c. that is,

A. Verbs that signifie to threaten, and to be angry with, govern a Dative case, as, *nihil est* there is no cause *quod* that *succenseat* he should be angry *adolescenti* with the young man.

Q. S. *Sum cum compositis*, &c. that is,

A. *Sum* with his compounds, except *possum*, requireth a Dative case, as, *michi nec obest* it is neither against me, *nec prodest* neither doth it profit me.

Q. S. *Dativum postulant verba composita*, &c. that is,

A. Certain verbs compounded with these Prepositions, *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in* and *inter*, govern a Dative case, as, *ego præluxi meis majoribus virtute*.

Q. S.

Q. S. *Est pro habeo*, &c. that is,

A. *Est* set for *habeo* governs a Dative case, as, *cuique est* every one hath *velle suum* his own liking.

Q. S. *Sum cum multis aliis*, that is,

A. *Sum* with many other Verbs taketh unto it a double Dative case ; as, *mare* the sea *est* is *exitio* a destruction *avidis nautis* to greedy Mariners.

Q. S. *Verba transitiva*, &c. that is,

A. Verbs Transitives of what kind soever, whether active, common, or deponent, require an Accusative case ; as, *fuge litem* avoid strife.

Q. S. *Verba rogandi*, &c. that is,

A. Verbs of asking, of teaching, of arraying, govern a double Accusative case, *tu modo posce Deum veniam*. Here *posce* is the word governing, *Deum* and *veniam* are the words governed.

Q. S. *Quodvis verbum admittit*, &c. that is,

A. Any Verb admitteth an Ablative case signifying an Instrument, or the Cause, or the Manner ; as,

*Dæmona non armis, sed morte subegit Iesus.*

Here *subegit* is the word governing, and *armis* is the word governed.

Q. S. *Quibuscumque verbis adjicitur*, &c. that is,

A. The word of price is put after any Verbs in the Ablative case ; as, *non emerim Teruntio, ceu vitiosa nuce*. Here *emerim* is the word governing, and *Teruntio* is the word governed.

Q. S. *Excipiuntur hi Genitivi*, &c. that is,

A.

A. These Genitives *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris*, put without Substantives are excepted ; as, *tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris*.

Q. S. *Sin addantur Substantiva, &c.* that is,

A. But if Substantives be added, they are put in the Ablative case ; as, *docuit tanta mercede, quanta hactenus nemo*.

Q. S. *Verba abundandi, implendi, &c.* that is,

A. Verbs of abounding, of filling, of loading, and diverse to these, govern an Ablative case ; as, *amore abundas Antipho*.

Q. S. *Fungor, fruor, utor, &c.* that is,

A. *Fungor, fruor, utor*, and such like are joyned to an Ablative case ; as, *qui adipisci veram gloriam volunt justitiæ fungantur officiis*.

Q. S. *Quibuslibet verbis additur Ablativus, &c.* that is,

A. The Ablative case taken absolutely is added to any Verbs, *ut Christus natus erat imperante Augusto*.

Q. S. *Passivis additur Ablativus, &c.* that is,

A. The Ablative case of the doer is added to Passives, a Preposition going before, and sometimes a Dative, as *laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, honesta bonis viris non occulta petuntur*. In this last example *viris* is put in the Dative Case after the Verb *petuntur*.

Q. S. *Quorum participia frequentius, &c.* that is,

A. Whose Participles very often govern  
Da-



Datives; as, *nulla tuarum audita mihi nec visa sororum.*

Q. S. *Cæteri casus manent in passivis, &c.* that is,

A. Other cases stay in the Passives which have been in the Actives, as, *dedoceberis istos mores.*

Q. S. *Vapulo, vaneō, liceo, &c.* that is,

A. These Verbs *vapulo, vaneō, liceo,* have a passive construction; as, *Vapulabis* thou shalt be beaten à *præceptore* of the Master.

Q. S. *Gerundia sive Gerundivæ voces, &c.* that is,

A. Gerunds or words like Gerunds and Supines govern the cases of their own Verbs; as, *effector studio videndi parentes.* Here *parentes* is the Accusative case governed of the Gerund in *di.* *Scitatum Oracula Phæbi mittimus.* Here *Oracula* is the Accusative case governed of the first Supine *scitatum.*

Q. S. *Gerundia in di pendent à quibusdam, &c.* that is,

A. Gerunds in *di* are used after some Substantives, and also Adjectives, as

*Et quæ tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi  
Aeneas celsa in puppi jam certus eundi.*

Q. S. *Gerundia in do pendent ab his Prap. &c.* that is,

A. Ge-



A. Gerunds in *da* are used after one of those Prepositions *ab, abs, &c.* as, *ignavi cito à discendo deterrentur.*

Q. S. Gerundia in *dum* pendent ab his Præpositionibus, &c. that is,

A. The Gerunds in *dum* are used after one of these Prepositions *inter, ante, ad, ob, propter,* as *inter cœnandum bilares este.*

Q. S. Cum significatur necessitas ponuntur citra Præpositionem, &c. that is,

A. When necessity is signified they are put without a Preposition ( this Verbest being added ) as *orandum est* we must pray.

Q. S. Vertuntur Gerundis voces, &c. that is,

A. Gerunds are turned into Nouns Adjectives, *ad accusandos homines duci præmio proximum latrocinio est.*

Q. S. Prius Supinum active significat, &c. that is,

A. The first Supine signifies actively, and follows a Verb or Participle signifying moving to a place.

Q. S. Quæ significant partem temporis, &c. that is,

A. Nouns that signifie part of time are used commonly in the Ablative case ; as, *nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.*

Q. S. Quæ autem durationem temporis, &c. that is,

A. But Nouns that signifie continual term of time are put in the Accusative case; as, *noctes atque dies patet atri janua ditis.*

Q. S. *Spatium loci in Accusativo effertur*, &c. that is,

A. The space of place is used in the Accusative case; as, *jam mille passus processoram.*

Q. S. *Nomina appellativa, & nomina majorum*, &c. that is,

A. Nouns common, and the names of greater places signifying moving or action in a place, to a place, or from a place, *ut in foro versatur, mœruit sub Rege in Gallia.*

Q. S. *Omne verbum admittit Genitivum*, &c. that is,

A. Every Verb governs a Genitive case of the proper name of a place in which the action is done, so that it be of the first or second Declension and singular Number; as, *quid Romæ faciant mentiri nescio.*

Q. S. *Hi Genitivi, humi, domi, belli*, &c. that is,

A. These Genitive cases *humi, domi*, &c. are used like the proper names of places in the Genitive case; as, *domi bellicque simul viximus.*

Q. S. *Verbis significantibus motum ad locum*, &c. that is,

A. After Verbs that signifie moving to a place, the proper name of a place, is put in the Accusative case; as, *concessi Cantabrigiam*

Q. S.

*Q. S. Verbis significantibus motum & loco, aut per locum, &c. that is,*

A. The proper name of a place is used after Verbs signifying moving from a place in the Ablative case; as, *nisi ante Roma profectus esses, nunc eam relinqueres.*

*Q. S. Ad eundem modum usurpantur domus & rus.*

A. After the same manner we use *domus* and *rus*; as, *timeo ne pater rure redierit.*

*Q. S. Hæc tria impersonalia, &c. that is,*

A. These three Impersonals *interest*, *refert* and *est* are joyned to any Genitives, except these Ablatives feminines, *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra & cuja*; as, *interest magistratus tueri bonos.*

*Q. S. In Dativum feruntur hæc Impersf.*

A. These Impersonals govern a Dative case, *accidit, certum est, contingit.*

*Q. S. Hæc Impersonalia accusandi casum, &c. that is,*

A. These Impersonals govern an Accusative case; as *me juvat ire per altum.*

*Q. S. His vero attinet, pertinet, spectat, &c.*

A. But to these, *attinet, pertinet, spectat*, *ad* the Preposition is properly added; as, *spectat ad omnes bene vivere.*

*Q. S. His Impersonalibus subjicitur, &c.*

A. To these Impersonals *pœnitent, tædet, miseret, &c.* is put an Accusative case with a Genitive; as, *tædet me vitæ.*

Q. S. *Nonnulla Impersonalia remigrant aliquando in Personalia.*

A. Some Impersonals are changed sometimes into Personals ; as,

*Non omnes arbuta juvant humilesque myricæ*

Q. S. *Participia regunt casus suorum, &c.* that is,

A. Participles govern the cases of their own Verbs ; as, *tendens duplices palmas ad sydera.*

Q. S. *Participiorum voces, cum fiunt nomina,* that is,

A. Participles when they are turned into Nouns require a Genitive case ; as, *alieni appetens, sui profusus.*

Q. S. *Exosus, perosus, pertæsus active significat, &c.* that is,

A. These words *exosus, perosus, pertæsus* signify actively and govern an Accusative case ; as *immundam segnitiei perosa.*

Q. S. *Natus, prognatus, satus &c.* that is,

A. These words *natus, prognatus, satus, &c.* require an Ablative case ; as, *bona bonis prognata parentibus.*

Q. S. *En & ecce demonstrandi adverbia, &c.* that is,

A. *En* and *ecce* Adverbs of shewing are joyned very often with a Nominative case, very seldom with an Accusative ; as, *En Priamus.*

*WHS.*

Q. S.

Q. S. *En* & *ecce exprobantis*, &c. that is,

A. *En* and *ecce* Adverbs of upbraiding are knit only to the Accusative case; as, *En animum! En mentem!*

Q. S. *Quædam Adverbia loci*, &c. that is,

A. Certain Adverbs of place, time and quantity take after them a Genitive case; as, *Ubi gentium* in what Country?

Q. S. *Quædam Dativum admittunt*, &c. that is,

A. Certain Adverbs govern a Dative case of the Nouns whereof they are derived.

Q. S. *Sunt quæ accusandi casum*, &c. that is,

A. There are which govern an Accusative case of the Preposition whereof they are come, as, *castramovenitur propius urbem*.

Q. S. *Conjunctiones copulativæ & disjunctivæ*, &c. that is,

A. Conjunctions copulatives and disjunctives with these four, *quam, nisi, præterquam, an* do altogether joyn like cases; as, *Socrates docuit Xenophontem & Platorem*, except some private reason of the casual word gainsay, or require some other thing; as, *emi librum, centussi & pluris*. Here *centussi* the word of price is put in the Ablative case, and *pluris* is the Genitive, because *excipiuntur hi Genitivi*.

Q. S. *Conjunctiones copulativæ & disjunctivæ*, that is,

A. Conjunctions copulatives and disjunctives

couple like Moods and Tenses, as, *recto stat corpore despicitque terras.*

Q. S. *Aliquoties autem similes modos sed diversa tempora.*

A. But sometimes they couple like Moods, but diverse Tenses, *nisi me lactasses amantem & vana spe produceres.*

Q. S. *Præpositio subaudita, &c.* that is,

A. Preposition understood sometimes causeth an Ablative case to be added; as, *habeo te loco parentis*, that is in *loco*.

Q. S. *Præpositio in compositione, &c.* that is,

A. Preposition in composition doth sometimes govern the same case which it did govern out of Composition; as, *prætereo te in salutatum.*

Q. S. *Verba composita cum a, ab, ad.*

A. Verbs compounded with these Prepositions *a, ab, ad, con, &c.* do sometimes repeat the same Prepositions with their own case, and that elegantly; as, *abstinuerunt à viris.*

Q. S. *In pro, erga, contra & ad, Acusat. &c.* that is,

A. *In* for *erga, contra* and *ad* hath an Accusative case; as,

*Accipit in Teucros animum mentemq; benignam.*

Q. S. *In cum significatur actus in loco, &c.* that is,

A. *In*

A. *In* when it signifies an action in a place requires an Ablative case; as,

*Scilicet ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum.*

Q. S. *Sub, pro, ad, per & ante Accusat. &c.*

A. *Sub* put for *ad, per* and *ante* govern an Accusative case; as, *sub umbram properemus, &c.*

Q. S. *Alias Ablativum admittit, &c.* that is,

A. Otherwise it governs an Ablative case; as,

*Quicquid sub terra est in apricum proteret atas.*

Q. S. *Super, pro, ultra* is joyned to an Accusative case; as,

*Super Garamantas & Indos*  
 —proferet imperium.

Q. S. *Super pro de, & in Ablativo.*

A. *Super* put for *de* is put in the Ablative case; as, *Multus super ea re variusque rumor.*

Q. S. *Subter uno significatu, &c.* that is,

A. *Subter* in one signification is joyned to both cases with Authors, *pugnatum est super subterque terras.*

Q. S. *Tenus gaudet Ablativo & singulari & plurali, &c.* that is,

A. *Tenus* governs an Ablative case both singular

gular and plural ; as *pube tenus, pectoribus tenus.*

Q. S. *Præpositiones cum casum amittunt migrant in Adverbia, &c.* that is,

A. Prepositions when they lose their case, they are changed into Adverbs ; as,

— *longo post tempore venit.*

Q. S. *Interjectiones non raro, &c.* that is,

A. Interjections are put often absolutely and without case ; as,

*Spem gregis (ab) Silice in nuda connixa reliquit.*

Q. S. O *exclamantis Nominativo, Accusativo & Vocativo jungitur, &c.* that is,

A. O an Interjection of Exclamation is joyned to a Nominative case, to an Accusative case, and to a Vocative case ; as, O *festus dies hominis.* Here *dies* is the Nominative case govern'd of the Interjection O.

O *fortunatos nimium bona si sua norint.*

Here *fortunatos* is the Accusative case governed of O.

O *formose puer nimium ne crede colori.*



In this last sentence *puer* is the Vocative case governed of *O*.

Q. S. *Heu & prob nunc Nominativo, nunc Accusativo adhærent, &c.* that is,

A. *Heu* and *prob* cleave sometimes to a Nominative case, sometimes to an Accusative as *heu prisca fides, heu stirpem invisam!*

Q. S. *Hei & væ Dativo apponuntur, &c.* that is,

A. *Hei* and *væ* are put to a Dative case ; as, *Hei mihi* wo is me ! *væ mihi misere* wo is me poor wretch.

FINIS.



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